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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1940.

JOHN RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

SEEN BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER



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GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (at 31st December, 1940)	(acres) 39,587
POPULATION—Census 1931	511,757
Estimate of Registrar General—Civilian population year 1940	496,700
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES (at 31st December, 1940)	150,179
RATEABLE VALUE (1st October, 1940)	£3,523,125
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (Year 1940-41—estimated)	£13,469

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1940.

	Total.	Males.	Females.		
LIVE BIRTHS—					
Legitimate	7,462	3,880	3,582	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	15·5
Illegitimate	240	126	114		
Totals	7,702	4,006	3,696		
STILLBIRTHS	261	139	122	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still)-births	33
DEATHS (All Causes)	7,538	4,030	3,508	Death Rate per 1,000 of population	15·2

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All Infants	Deaths ..	419	Rate per 1,000 live births	55
Legitimate Infants	Deaths ..	405	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	55
Illegitimate Infants	Deaths ..	14	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	59

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—

Puerperal Sepsis	Deaths ..	2	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0·25 1·26 1·52
Other Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	10		
Total Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	12		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Deaths ..	366	} Rate per 1,000 of population	0·74 0·11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	Deaths ..	52		
Cancer	Deaths ..	798	Rate per 1,000 of population.	1·61

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In writing this short foreword to my Annual Report on the health of the City of Sheffield for the year 1940, the first complete year of War, it is necessary to state that once again the Report is presented in materially curtailed form owing to the exigencies of the War.

The Birth Rate of the City for the year 1940 just failed to reach the high level of the previous year, although it remained above the rate for England and Wales as a whole. The general death rate showed an increase from the 1939 rate and it also exceeded the year's England and Wales rate. There were circumstances in the year 1940 which justify the statement that the death rates in this year were affected by conditions which were abnormal. There was the constant threat of air attacks in the second half of the year and very large scale bombing occurred in two attacks in the last month. The result was that air raid casualties were an appreciable contributory factor in the very considerable rise of the general death rate of the City. Without doubt, too, this rise was accentuated by the after-effects of the unnatural conditions of life which were brought about by the constant imminence of air raids and by the very considerable lengths of time which many were compelled to spend in air raid shelters. These are circumstances which are also seen to be reflected in the higher infant mortality rate.

The infant mortality rate represented a considerable increase from the very low rate of the previous year. As regards maternal deaths, however, they were once again fewer and the very low rate of the year 1939 was further reduced to a rate of 1.52 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, the lowest rate which has yet been recorded in the City.

On the whole the sickness incidence in the group of infectious diseases, as also mortality in this group, continued to be relatively low. An exception to this was cerebro-spinal fever. High incidence rates and death rates for this disease were common in the year 1940 throughout the country. Measles, in its first complete year as a compulsorily notifiable disease, had a high incidence rate but the death rate was a comparatively low one.

The death rate from Influenza, whilst it exceeded the 1939 rate, nevertheless did not represent a very high mortality.

An increase is recorded for the second successive year in mortality from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System. The rate for Other Forms of Tuberculosis was below that of the year 1939.

There was no change from the previous year in the death rate from Cancer. Although the rate of 1.61 which was recorded for this disease in 1940 is a high one it is below the England and Wales rate for the same year, just as it has consistently remained below that rate.

The scheme of reconstruction at Lodge Moor Infectious Disease Hospital, which was commenced in 1936 and to which reference has been made in earlier Reports, reached completion in the early part of the year 1940. The entire accommodation at this hospital is thus now of the most modern kind and is also of an extent which it is believed is adequate to meet all needs.

The Municipal Hospitals, as Emergency Hospitals, continued to set aside a proportion of their accommodation to be available for the reception of civilian air raid casualties and numbers of such cases were admitted during the year, the majority after the two intensive air raids upon the City in the month of December. Certain service sick cases were also received into these hospitals but no casualties from the War fronts.

There is cause for satisfaction that despite wartime difficulties the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the Midwifery Service have been maintained at such a high level. The number of women who attended at the Council's ante-natal clinics again represented an increase in the year 1940, and the aggregate of the number of children who attended at the several infant clinics was also greater than in the previous year. Municipal Midwives attended a rather higher number of domiciliary confinements in the capacity of midwife although a less number as maternity nurses.

The Manor Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened on 1st April, 1940. Following the Firth Park Centre, which was opened in June 1938, this is another modern centre affording facilities in every way equal to those at the principal City Centre.

The organisation of the Civil Defence First Aid Services was maintained at full strength throughout the year and the training of the personnel proceeded continuously. The result was that at the time when there were enemy air raids in the area the members of these services discharged their operational duties with the utmost degree of efficiency, whilst they earned the gratitude of all for their brave conduct and for the sacrifices which they did not shrink from making upon all occasions.

I have referred to the December intensive air raids. In the first of these the Nether Edge Hospital was so seriously damaged that the majority of the patients had to be evacuated. The Disinfecting Station premises in Plum Lane were also badly damaged in this raid, and it was not until early in the next year that it was possible to set up a temporary organisation there upon something approaching a normal working basis. In the meantime certain premises at the City General Hospital were adapted for service as a Centre for the treatment of Scabies to replace the Centre at the Disinfecting Station which was almost totally destroyed.

As a conclusion to these introductory comments to the Report, I feel that it is due to me to record my thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of the Health Committee for the courtesy and consideration which has been extended to me throughout the year. I also wish to express my appreciation to the staff of the Department for their loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Special Features.—The birth rate of 15·5 per 1,000 for the year 1940 exceeded that of England and Wales but was a little below the 1939 City rate which latter rate was higher than that for any year since 1928. The general death rate of 15·2 per 1,000 was higher than in 1939 and higher than the England and Wales rate.

The Infant Mortality rate of 55 per 1,000 births, which showed an increase from the year 1939, was identical with that of England and Wales.

As regards Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System there was an increased death rate for the second successive year, but the death rate for Other forms of Tuberculosis was below that of the year 1939.

The death rate among children under two years of age from Diarrhoeal diseases was lower than in 1939, and it was again below the rate for England and Wales.

The Measles attack rate was a high one in the first year of compulsory notification, but the death rate was comparatively low.

There was one death from Typhoid Fever and one from Paratyphoid Fever during the year.

There were two deaths from Scarlet Fever. The sickness incidence showed a very slight increase from the year 1939.

The sickness incidence of Diphtheria was again less pronounced during 1940, but the mortality rate increased somewhat from the 1939 rate.

There was a marked increase in the incidence rates and death rates from Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The Maternal mortality rate was lower than in the year 1939 and was also lower than the England and Wales rate.

Mortality from Cancer was unchanged from the previous year's figure and the rate was lower than the England and Wales rate.

There was an increase in mortality from Influenza.

Area.—The total area of the City at 31st December, 1940, was 39,587 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the City for the year 1940 was 496,700, and this figure, in accordance with directions of the Ministry of Health, is employed in the calculation of the Birth Rates and Death Rates in this Report.

Marriages.—The number of marriages in 1940 was 6248 and the marriage rate (or persons married per 1,000 of the population) which was the highest rate since 1920, was 25·2, as against 23·2 in 1939. The 1940 rate exceeded the England and Wales rate, which was 22·6 per 1,000. It will be seen, too, from the table below, that the average Sheffield rate for the quinquennium 1935 to 1939 also exceeded the average rate of England and Wales.

TABLE I.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, years 1935 to 1939 and year 1940.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 of the population.	
		Sheffield.	England and Wales.
1935	5,030	19·3	17·2
1936	5,094	19·7	17·4
1937	5,049	19·5	17·5
1938	5,179	19·9	17·6
1939	6,047	23·2	21·2
Average (Quinquennium 1935-1939)	5,280	20·3	18·2
1940	6,248	25·2	22·6

Live Births.—There were 8,090 live births registered in the City in 1940. Records of births transferable inwards and outwards are not furnished by the Registrar General, but two separate figures are provided by him of net births allocated to the City. The first, which is for the pur-

pose of calculating Birth Rates, is based upon the pre-war practice of assigning all births to the area of the mother's usual residence. The resultant figure of net births is 7,702. The second, which is for the purpose of calculating infant mortality and maternal mortality, is obtained after assigning all births to the area in which the mother was temporarily residing as a result of the War. The resultant figure of net births is 7661. The birth rate was 15.5 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 15.7 in 1939. The England and Wales rate for 1940 was 14.6 per 1,000. It will be seen from the statement below that since the year 1933, an increase in the birth rate has been maintained almost continuously. The 1940 rate exceeds the average of the ten previous years.

	Year	Number of Live Births	Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population
	1930	7,831	15.1
	1931	7,777	15.0
	1932	7,393	14.4
	1933	7,178	14.0
	1934	7,530	14.5
	1935	7,676	14.7
	1936	7,884	15.2
	1937	7,962	15.4
	1938	8,144	15.7
	1939	8,192	15.7
Average	1930-39	7,757	15.0
	1940	7,702	15.5

Still Births.—Still births allocated to the City in 1940, after making allowance for transferable births, numbered 261 and gave a rate of 0.53 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0.61 for 1939. The 1940 rate for England and Wales was 0.55. The still births of the City in 1940, also represent a rate of 33 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 38 per 1,000 in 1939.

Deaths.—There were 7720 deaths registered in the City in 1940 and the transferable deaths numbered 307 inwards and 489 outwards. Net deaths allocated to the City therefore totalled 7538, of which 4030 were males and 3508 females. The death rate from all causes was 15.2 per 1,000 of the population. This rate, as is shown in the statement below, is higher than the 1939 rate of 12.0 and higher than the average rate for the decade 1930-1939. It is also above the 1940 rate for England and Wales of 14.3 per 1,000.

	Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
	1930	5,675	11.0
	1931	5,839	11.3
	1932	5,976	11.6
	1933	6,117	12.0
	1934	5,886	11.4
	1935	6,193	11.9
	1936	6,334	12.2
	1937	6,492	12.5
	1938	5,906	11.4
	1939	6,201	12.0
Average	1930-39	6,062	11.7
	1940	7,538	15.2

Small-Pox.—There were no cases of Small-Pox notified during the year.

Measles.—There were 11036 cases of Measles notified during the year, and the attack rate was 22.22 per 1000 of the population. There were 225 cases treated in the Municipal Hospitals. Measles become compulsorily notifiable throughout the country on 23rd October, 1939 by the provisions of the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939.

There were 8 deaths, 7 males and 1 female, and the death rate was 0.016 per 1,000 of the population as against 0.010 in 1939. The average annual rate for the five years 1935-1939 was 0.035.

Scarlet Fever.—There were two deaths from Scarlet Fever, and the death rate was 0.004 per 1,000 of the population. The England and Wales death rate for 1940 was 0.00 per 1,000. The average annual rate for the City for the quinquennium 1935-1939 was 0.005.

620 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year and 471 cases were treated in Municipal Hospitals. The attack rate was 1.25 per 1,000 of the population as against 1.22 for 1939 and an average rate of 3.65 for the quinquennium 1935-1939.

Diphtheria.—There were 39 deaths from Diphtheria in the year 1940 and the death rate was 0·079 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 0·06 for England and Wales. The rate for the City for 1939 was 0·048 and for the quinquennium 1935-1939 it was 0·099 as against 0·071 for England and Wales.

946 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1940 and 932 cases were admitted to Hospital. The attack rate was 1·90 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with a rate of 2·13 for 1939 and an average rate of 3·07 for the quinquennium 1935-1939.

Whooping Cough.—By the provisions of the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, there was compulsory notification of Whooping Cough throughout the country from 23rd October, 1939. 165 notifications were received in the year 1940 and the attack rate was 0·33 per 1,000 of the population. There were no deaths. In the year 1939 there were 18 deaths and the death rate was 0·035 per 1,000 of the population. The average death rate for the quinquennium 1935-39 was 0·033.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—There were 16 cases of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid) Fever—4 Typhoid and 12 Paratyphoid—notified during the year 1940, giving an attack rate of 0·03 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0·02 for 1939 and an average for the quinquennium 1935-39 of 0·02. There were two deaths under this heading during the year—one Typhoid and one Paratyphoid—as against none in 1939. The 1940 death rate was 0·004 per 1,000 of the population and the average annual death rate for the quinquennium 1935-39 was 0·001 per 1,000.

Enteritis and Diarrhœa under Two Years of Age.—Mortality from this group of diseases, stated per 1,000 live births, was 3·00 in 1940, as compared with 4·6 for England and Wales. The rate for 1939 was 3·78 as against 4·6 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were 245 cases of Cerebro-Spinal fever notified in 1940 as against eight cases in 1939. The attack rate was 0·493 per 1,000 of the population, comparing with a rate of 0·015 for 1939, and an average rate for the five years 1935 to 1939 of 0·023. There were 72 deaths as against four deaths in 1939 and the death rate was 0·145 per 1,000 of the population, comparing with an average death rate for the quinquennium 1935 to 1939 of 0·014 per 1,000.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.—Ten cases in this group of diseases were notified in 1940. No deaths occurred. There were 16 cases notified in 1939 and two deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year and there were 10 deaths, most of them from sequæ of this disease. Six cases were notified in 1939 and there were 18 deaths.

Dysentery.—112 cases of Dysentery, the majority of them being of the Sonne type, were notified during the year. There were 6 deaths. In 1939 there were 107 cases and three deaths.

Malaria.—No case of Malaria was notified during the year. In 1939 there were two cases notified. Invariably in these cases of Malaria the disease is contracted abroad.

Food Poisoning.—Twelve cases were notified during 1940. There was one death from this cause. In 1939 there were two notifications and no deaths.

Influenza.—The Influenza death rate was 0·312 per 1,000 as against 0·32 for England and Wales, the corresponding 1939 figures being 0·188 and 0·21 respectively. The average City rate for the five years 1935-1939 was 0·211 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.—The Pneumonia incidence rate was 4·01 per 1,000 of the population as against 3·17 per 1,000 in 1939. 1,993 cases were notified in 1940 and there were 756 treated in the City General Hospital and 150 in the City Fever Hospital, an aggregate of 906 which represents 45 per cent. of the cases. A total of 520 persons died from Pneumonia during the year—310 males and 210 females—and the death rate was 1·047 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·733 per 1,000 in 1939. The average death rate for the five years 1935 to 1939 was 0·836 per 1,000 and that of England and Wales for the same period 0·647 per 1,000. All home cases of Pneumonia which are notified are visited by nurses of the Queen Victoria District Nursing Association under arrangements made by the Health Committee.

Bronchitis.—The death rate from Bronchitis was 1·331 per 1,000 of the population, which corresponds to a rate of 0·253 for the year 1939. The average City rate for the five years 1935 to 1939 was 0·287 per 1,000 and that of England and Wales for the same period 0·390 per 1,000.

Cancer.—A total of 798 persons, 411 males and 387 females, died from Cancer in the year 1940. The death rate was 1·607 per 1,000 of the population as against 1·605 in 1939.

Below is a table which gives details of deaths of Sheffield residents from Cancer in the period 1935 to 1940, and a comparison of the Sheffield death rate with that of England and Wales. It will be seen that Sheffield's rate is consistently the lower one.

TABLE II.—*Cancer Mortality, year 1940 and the previous five years.*

Year	Number of Deaths			Rate per 1,000 of the Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Sheffield	England and Wales
1935	408	385	793	1·52	1·59
1936	440	408	848	1·64	1·63
1937	410	382	792	1·53	1·63
1938	409	392	801	1·54	1·67
1939	434	396	830	1·61	1·67
5 yrs' av'ge (1935-9)	420	393	813	1·57	1·64
1940	411	387	798	1·61	1·72

Every possible measure has been taken in Sheffield so far as the treatment of Cancer is concerned and all has been done to assist the medical practitioner in the matter of diagnosis. A doctor who has reason to suspect the presence of the disease may refer his case to a Voluntary Hospital or to the Municipal General Hospital, where the services of a specialist are at once available and where all the facilities of the hospital and also of the Regional National Radium Centre, which is established at the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, are at the disposal of the patient.

Tuberculosis.—There were 691 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1940 and the incidence rate was 1·39 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 1·22 per 1,000 in 1939. There were 165 notifications of Other Forms of Tuberculosis, giving an incidence rate of 0·33 per 1,000 which corresponds with a similar rate of 0·33 per 1,000 for 1939.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System numbered 366, of whom 227 were males and 139 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·737 as against a rate of 0·580 in 1939, an average rate of 0·607 for the five years 1935 to 1939 and an England and Wales rate for 1940 of 0·587 per 1,000.

There were 52 deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis, 27 of males and 25 of females. The death rate was 0·105 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate for 1939 of 0·132 per 1,000, an average rate of 0·105 for the five years 1935 to 1939 and an England and Wales rate of 0·110 for the year 1940.

Death rates from Tuberculous Diseases per million of population for Sheffield and England and Wales in the 10 years 1931 to 1940 are given in the table below :—

TABLE III.—*Death Rates per Million from Tuberculosis, ten years, 1931 to 1940.*

Year	Respiratory System		Other Forms		All Forms	
	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales
1931	673	742	145	154	818	896
1932	688	687	129	150	817	837
1933	707	690	131	134	838	824
1934	640	635	116	128	756	763
1935	692	605	94	113	786	718
1936	581	583	100	109	681	692
1937	685	584	114	111	799	695
1938	498	532	83	103	581	635
1939	580	538	132	98	712	636
1940	737	587	105	110	842	697

Infant Mortality.—There were 419 deaths of Infants under one year of age in 1940 as compared with 388 in 1939. The infant mortality rate of 48 per 1,000 live births in 1939 thus rose to 55 per 1,000 in 1940. The England and Wales rate for 1940 was also 55 per 1,000.

In the table below are given the infant mortality rates for Sheffield and for England and Wales during the past 20 years. It will be noted that prior to the year 1933 the Sheffield rate was consistently higher than the England and Wales rate. In 1933 the City rate fell below that of England and Wales and has not since exceeded it but has in most years remained lower.

TABLE IV.—*Infant Mortality, Sheffield and England and Wales, since the year 1921.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Year	Infant Mortality	
	Sheffield	England and Wales		Sheffield	England and Wales
1921	99	83	1931	69	66
1922	82	77	1932	73	65
1923	90	69	1933	63	64
1924	90	75	1934	55	59
1925	85	75	1935	52	57
1926	79	70	1936	59	59
1927	91	70	1937	55	58
1928	73	65	1938	50	53
1929	88	74	1939	48	50
1930	67	60	1940	55	55

In the table which follows in regard to infant mortality are given particulars of the deaths of infants in the year 1940, classified according to causes of death and the various age groups under one year of age. Premature birth continued to be responsible for the largest numbers of the deaths of infants.

TABLE V.—*Infant Mortality; Deaths in the year 1940 from stated causes at various ages under One Year.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	2	7	5	4	19
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	2	2	5	3	4	5	2	19
Pneumonia	2	1	2	3	8	21	27	20	12	88
Inflammation of Stomach ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	2	1	4	9	8	4	...	1	22
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Congenital Malformations	16	1	3	3	23	12	8	...	2	45
Congenital Debility ... ..	...	1	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	6
Icterus	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Premature Birth	85	9	5	2	101	5	1	...	...	107
Injury at Birth	12	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	13
Atelectasis	22	1	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	24
Suffocation, Overlying	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	6
Other Causes	7	5	9	9	30	3	3	2	2	41
All Causes	151	24	22	26	223	67	64	40	25	419

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Deaths of infants, occurring within the first four weeks of life numbered 223, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 29 per 1,000 live births as against a rate of 28 per 1,000 in 1939. The neo-natal deaths in 1940 comprise 53 per cent. of the total deaths of children under one year of age as against 59 per cent. in 1939.

Pregnancy, Child Birth and the Puerperal State.—There were 191 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year 1940 and the incidence rate, calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 24·12 as against a rate of 20·34 in 1939. The 1940 death rate from Puerperal Sepsis was 0·25 per 1,000 total (live and still) births as against 1·07 per 1,000 in 1939 and an average rate for the five years 1935 to 1939 of 1·50. The 1940 England and Wales death rate for Sepsis was 0·52. The total maternal mortality rate of the City, which was 2·37 per 1,000 total (live and still) births in 1939 fell to 1·52 per 1,000 in 1940, in which year the corresponding England and Wales rate was 2·16 per 1,000. The average Sheffield rate for the period 1935 to 1939 was 3·37. The table below gives for recent years the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia incidence rates of Sheffield under the single title of Puerperal Pyrexia, the City death rates from Puerperal Sepsis and from other maternal Causes and also comparative figures of the total maternal mortality rates of Sheffield and England and Wales. It should be stated that prior to the year 1940 all deaths from abortion, apart from criminal abortion, were included in the total deaths upon which the maternal mortality rate was calculated. Commencing with the year 1940 such deaths are disregarded in calculating the rate.

TABLE VI.—*Sickness from Puerperal Pyrexia; also Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total (live and still) Births, years 1935-1940.*

Year.	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.				
	† Sickness incidence from Puerperal Pyrexia	Maternal Mortality.			
		Puerperal Sepsis.	All Other Causes.	Total Maternal Mortality.	
				Sheffield.	England and Wales.
1935	22·14	2·00	2·38	4·38	3·94
1936	20·00	1·34	2·56	3·90	3·65
1937	27·22	1·57	1·81	3·37	3·13
1938	23·50	1·54	1·31	2·85	2·97
1939	20·34	1·07	1·30	2·37	2·82
Average 5 years 1935-1939	22·64	1·50	1·87	3·37	3·30
1940	24·12	0·25	1·26	1·52	2·16

† Includes cases notified, prior to 1st October 1937, as Puerperal Fever.

Notification of Infectious Disease.—In the table below is set out the number of cases which occurred of each of the infectious and other notifiable diseases during the year 1940. Notifications of each disease are tabulated in specified age groups.

TABLE VII.—*Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during the year 1940 classified under age periods.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.								
	At all Ages.	At Specified Age Periods.							
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	11,036	440	5,481	4,969	99	33	9	4	1
Whooping Cough	165	13	87	62	..	1	2	..	..
Scarlet Fever	620	4	140	367	72	18	12	7	..
Diphtheria	946	9	207	530	115	64	14	7	..
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	16	..	3	4	3	4	..	2	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	191	..	..	..	61	106	24	..	..
Erysipelas	242	6	12	6	21	23	29	108	37
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	245	30	45	42	48	30	24	23	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	10	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Encephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1,993	224	435	210	138	134	177	456	219
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	112	16	47	20	17	3	3	6	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Food Poisoning	12	..	..	2	1	..	6	1	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	691	3	22	93	196	138	90	129	20
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	165	7	32	62	28	16	9	6	5
Totals	16,464	769	6,518	6,370	799	571	400	750	287

Causes of Death.—In Table VIII on page 13 are given particulars of the number of deaths of Sheffield residents in the year 1940, classified according to disease, sex and age period. It should be stated that commencing with deaths registered in the year 1940 the classification of causes of death is that prescribed in the International List (fifth revision 1938) which replaces the fourth revision of 1929. This change in classification has lessened the value, as regards certain causes of death, of the comparisons which are made of death rates prior to the year 1940 with those of subsequent years.

Population and Birth Rates and Death Rates in Past Years.—Table IX on page 14 gives information in regard to the population of the City in 1940 and past years ; also the numbers of births and deaths in the City and the birth rates and death rates of Sheffield and England and Wales in those years.

Registration Sub-Districts and Municipal Wards.—Under the Births and Deaths Registration Scheme of the Sheffield City Council, which came into operation on 1st April, 1935, the City is divided into six Registration Sub-Districts each comprising two, three or five Municipal Wards as follows :—Sheffield North (Neepsend and Firth Park Wards) ; Sheffield Central (St. Peter's, Sharrow and Broomhill Wards) ; Sheffield South West (Woodseats, Nether Edge, Hallam, Ecclesall and Norton Wards) ; Sheffield North-East (Brightside, Burngreave, Attercliffe, Tinsley and Darnall Wards) ; Sheffield North-West (Hillsborough, Owlerton, Walkley, Crookesmoor and St. Philip's Wards) ; and Sheffield East (Park, Manor, Heeley, Handsworth and Moor Wards).

TABLE VIII.—*Deaths of Sheffield Residents in the Year 1940 Classified according to Disease, Sex and Age-Periods.*

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES ...	M	4024	250	35	56	74	112	152	256	423	941	995	730
	F	3514	169	29	28	53	129	140	172	313	567	871	1043
TOTALS ...	—	7538	419	64	84	127	241	292	428	736	1508	1866	1773
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	42	11	6	5	4	6	3	2	1	2	2	—
	F	30	4	1	4	5	8	1	1	3	3	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	M	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	M	24	1	—	10	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	15	—	—	3	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	227	—	—	—	1	28	37	49	50	46	15	1
	F	139	1	—	—	3	49	43	17	8	11	7	—
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	27	5	3	5	5	3	3	2	1	—	—	—
	F	25	1	4	1	6	4	2	4	1	—	2	—
8. Syphilitic Diseases...	M	31	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	8	5	1
	F	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—
9. Influenza ...	M	82	4	2	1	—	1	3	6	8	21	19	17
	F	73	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	4	13	21	27
10. Measles ...	M	7	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ac : polio-myel and polio-encephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Ac : infectious Encephalitis	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buc: cav: and œsoph: (M)	M	49	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	15	22	6
uterus (F)	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	12	11	1
14. Cancer of Stomach and duodenum	M	85	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	19	28	23	7
	F	62	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	13	23	13
15. Cancer of Breast ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	85	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	19	25	19	13
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	277	—	—	—	2	3	2	15	34	87	92	42
	F	199	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	27	60	63	32
17. Diabetes ...	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	4	8	2
	F	36	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	4	12	11	4
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions (Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.)	M	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	75	108	74
	F	351	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	35	63	121	127
19. Heart Diseases ...	M	845	—	—	—	—	10	12	31	87	227	266	212
	F	882	—	1	—	—	8	13	27	68	151	264	350
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	M	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	36	83	150
	F	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	18	78	205
21. Bronchitis ...	M	398	10	2	2	1	3	4	11	44	128	122	71
	F	263	9	1	1	—	3	2	4	13	41	76	113
22. Pneumonia ...	M	310	44	10	12	3	11	9	19	47	73	57	25
	F	210	44	16	4	3	14	12	9	18	23	42	25
23. Other Respiratory diseases	M	48	6	—	1	—	2	2	2	10	14	7	4
	F	31	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	4	7	7	5
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	56	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	13	17	12	1
	F	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	7	2
25. Enteritis and Diarrhœa	M	20	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
	F	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
26. Appendicitis ...	M	13	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	M	57	5	1	—	1	1	1	4	10	12	15	7
	F	83	—	—	—	2	1	5	7	12	15	27	14
28. Nephritis ...	M	101	—	—	—	—	1	10	6	7	24	31	22
	F	97	1	—	—	2	5	4	7	12	23	23	20
29. Puer. & post-abort. infections (Sepsis &c)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
30.*Other Maternal causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	1	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth ...	M	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries infant diseases	M	68	64	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	F	49	41	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Suicide ...	M	27	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	11	4	2
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	2	1	1
34. Road Traffic Accidents ...	M	82	—	—	4	7	5	11	11	5	18	12	9
	F	20	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	4	2	3	1
35. Other Violent causes	M	260	9	2	10	19	22	30	45	31	42	33	17
	F	181	5	2	4	5	13	20	19	13	28	33	39
36. All other causes	M	249	8	3	4	16	9	11	18	16	49	55	60
	F	212	12	1	2	9	10	14	23	25	36	29	51

* Item 30 includes one death from abortion. Such deaths are disregarded in producing the Maternal Mortality Rate.

TABLE IX.—*Population, Births and Deaths and Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, in 1940 and previous years.*

YEAR.	POPULATION. (Estimated)	SHEFFIELD.				ENGLAND AND WALES	
		LIVE BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rate per 1000 of Population	Death-rate per 1000 of Population
		Number of Births	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population		
1851	135,310	5,946	41·6	4,027	28·2	34·2	22·0
1861	186,375	7,561	40·5	4,610	24·7	34·6	21·6
1871	241,506	9,674	40·4	6,843	28·3	35·0	22·6
1881	284,508	10,814	38·0	5,909	20·7	33·9	18·9
1891	325,547	11,862	36·4	7,775	23·9	31·4	20·2
*1901	410,151	12,766	33·0	7,891	20·4	28·5	16·9
1902	414,506	13,938	33·6	7,064	17·0	28·5	16·3
1903	418,906	14,136	33·6	7,976	19·0	28·5	15·5
1904	423,355	13,850	32·7	7,284	17·2	28·0	16·3
1905	427,850	13,082	30·6	7,510	17·6	27·3	15·3
1906	432,395	13,420	31·1	7,475	17·3	27·2	15·5
1907	436,986	14,125	32·3	7,772	17·8	26·5	15·1
1908	441,630	14,268	32·3	7,337	16·6	26·7	14·8
1909	446,321	13,296	29·8	7,098	15·9	25·8	14·6
1910	451,065	12,664	28·1	6,426	14·2	25·1	13·5
1911	455,817	12,623	27·7	7,335	16·1	24·4	14·6
*1912	466,408	12,887	27·7	6,661	14·3	23·8	13·3
1913	471,662	13,288	28·2	7,446	15·8	23·9	13·8
*1914	476,971	13,004	27·3	7,790	16·3	23·8	14·0
1915	476,012	12,139	25·5	8,173	17·2	21·8	15·7
1916	465,494	12,014	23·7	7,262	15·6	20·9	14·4
1917	469,293	11,026	21·1	6,892	14·7	17·8	14·4
1918	465,217	10,746	20·6	9,732	20·9	17·7	17·6
1919	473,695	10,353	21·0	6,564	13·9	18·5	13·7
1920	492,700	13,130	26·6	6,622	13·4	25·5	12·4
*1921	519,239	11,907	23·8	6,284	12·5	22·4	12·1
1922	522,600	10,804	20·7	6,097	11·7	20·4	12·8
1923	524,200	10,195	19·4	6,012	11·5	19·7	11·6
1924	525,000	9,712	18·5	6,110	11·6	18·8	12·2
1925	526,900	9,321	17·7	6,078	11·5	18·3	12·2
1926	523,300	9,013	17·2	5,927	11·3	17·8	11·6
1927	524,900	8,526	16·2	6,436	12·3	16·7	12·3
1928	515,400	8,438	16·4	6,099	11·8	16·7	11·7
*1929	518,000	7,976	15·4	6,850	13·2	16·3	13·4
1930	517,700	7,831	15·1	5,675	11·0	16·3	11·4
1931	517,300	7,777	15·0	5,839	11·3	15·8	12·3
1932	513,000	7,393	14·4	5,976	11·6	15·3	12·0
1933	511,820	7,178	14·0	6,117	12·0	14·4	12·3
*1934	520,950	7,530	14·5	5,886	11·4	14·8	11·8
1935	520,500	7,676	14·7	6,193	11·9	14·7	11·7
1936	518,200	7,884	15·2	6,334	12·2	14·8	12·1
1937	518,200	7,962	15·4	6,492	12·5	14·9	12·4
1938	520,000	8,144	15·7	5,906	11·4	15·1	11·6
1939	522,000	8,192	15·7	6,201	12·0	14·9	12·1
1940	496,700	7,702	15·5	7,538	15·2	14·6	14·3

Population at earlier dates :—14,105 in 1736 ; 45,755 in 1801 ; 53,231 in 1811 ; 65,275 in 1821 ; 91,692 in 1831 ; 111,091 in 1841.

* The City was extended on 31st October, 1901 ; 1st April, 1912 ; 1st October, 1914 ; 9th November, 1921 ; 1st April, 1929 and 1st April, 1934.

HOSPITALS SERVICES.

With one exception the Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals of the City continued to be designated as Emergency Hospitals throughout the year. The exception was Lodge Moor Hospital, the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases. On 31st October, 1940, the designation of this hospital was withdrawn by the Ministry of Health as a temporary measure.

Numbers of service sick cases were admitted to the Emergency Hospitals in 1940 but no casualties arrived from the War fronts. There were numbers of air-raid casualties admitted, however, especially as a result of the two intensive enemy air raids upon the City in December. Reference to this is made later in this section of the Report.

The Municipal Hospitals did not emerge unscathed from these intensive raids. In the first of them the greater part of Nether Edge Hospital was so seriously damaged that the decision had to be taken to evacuate nearly the whole of the patients in this hospital. Five patients were killed outright and two others died from injuries which they sustained. None of the staff suffered any injury, although all were engaged in assisting and rescuing patients whilst the attack was in progress.

The work of erecting the Public Health Laboratory at the City General Hospital was completed early in the year 1941. The arrangements for the equipping and setting up of this laboratory, however, had been held up owing to war restrictions, and from July 1941 a portion of the laboratory premises were occupied as a Blood Transfusion Depot of the Regional Blood Transfusion Service of the Ministry of Health.

Detailed information with regard to the general administration of the Municipal Hospitals during the year 1940 is to be found in the reports of the Medical Superintendents which follow under their several headings.

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By J. M. KENNEDY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

At 31st December, 1940, the hospital had a normal complement of 508 beds for the treatment of infectious diseases. Under the Emergency Hospitals Scheme the hospital was able with some additional beds to reserve 250 beds for emergency purposes, to which 195 service sick cases were admitted during the year 1940. In addition 179 service cases of infectious disease were admitted to the ordinary section of the hospital. On 31st October, 1940, Lodge Moor was temporarily withdrawn from the Emergency Hospitals Scheme.

The table below gives a classification of the cases of infectious and other diseases treated in 1940 and certain particulars regarding deaths. It should be explained that imported cases, to which there is reference in the table, are cases admitted from outside the City by arrangement with the local authorities of neighbouring areas. A daily charge is made in respect of the maintenance of these patients.

TABLE X.—*Classification of Cases and Mortality in Cases Treated to a Conclusion during the year 1940.*

DISEASE	Remain- ing in, Jan. 1st, 1940	Admiss- ions during year	Admis- sions as classified after re- diagnoses	Total under Treat- ment during year	Remain- ing in Dec. 31st, 1940	Com- pleted Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent of cases treated to a conclusion
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.								
Scarlet Fever ...	25	470	431	456	57	399	1	0.25 }
Do. Imported	1	8	7	8	1	7	—	— } 0.25
Diphtheria ...	119	929	745	864	158	706	36	5.10 }
Do. Imported	1	10	10	11	—	11	—	— } 5.02
Enteric Fever ...	—	22	15	15	2	13	1	7.69 }
Do. Imported	1	10	10	11	—	11	—	— } 4.17
Pneumonia ...	3	117	150	153	9	144	22	15.28 }
Do. Imported	—	—	12	12	1	11	1	9.09 } 14.84
Measles ...	—	206	211	211	35	176	3	1.70 }
Do. Imported	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	— } 1.70
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	266	185	186	9	177	47	26.55 }
Do. Imported	—	147	121	121	4	117	22	18.80 } 23.47
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.) ...	1	2	11	12	1	11	10	90.91 }
Do. Imported	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	100.0 } 92.31
Acute Poliomyelitis...	—	5	5	5	2	3	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethar- gica ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox...	—	7	5	5	—	5	—	—
Erysipelas ...	5	82	74	79	1	78	1	1.28 }
Do. Imported	—	3	3	3	—	3	—	— } 1.23
Whooping Cough ...	—	16	13	13	10	3	—	—
Dysentery ...	4	95	75	79	6	73	2	2.74
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	1	17	4	5	—	5	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases	20	165	476	496	22	474	11	2.32 }
Do. Imported	—	1	15	15	—	15	3	20.00 } 2.86
Radium Cases ...	2	45	45	47	2	45	5	11.63 }
Do. Imported	6	64	64	70	2	68	6	8.57 } 9.73
Service Cases (Infectious) ...	4	179	179	183	3	180	2	1.11
(General Sick)	—	195	195	195	—	195	—	—
TOTALS ...	194	3,064	3,064	3,258	325	2,933	175	5.97

Adenitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	(per cent)	5.21
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	„	1.53
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	„	0.92
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	„	0.61
Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	„	0.61
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	„	0.61
Suppurative Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	„	0.30

Tracheotomy was performed in one case, which recovered.

Of the 717 Diphtheria cases treated to a conclusion in the year there were 559 clinical cases and 158 bacteriological cases and of this number there were 120 which proved to be virulent and 38 avirulent. The 36 deaths amongst these 559 clinical cases produced a death rate of 6·44 per cent of cases.

CARDIAC.				PARALYSIS.			
Extra Systolic	...	(per cent)	2.02	Palate	...	(per cent)	5.44
Gallop Rhythm	...	"	1.40	Pharyngeal	...	"	1.50
Heart Block...	...	"	0.78	Diaphragmatic	...	"	1.09
Arrhythmia ...	...	"	0.47	Ocular	...	"	1.09
				Facial	...	"	0.31
				All other types	...	"	5.44

Re-diagnosis in Hospital.—The table which follows gives information over the whole range of infectious and other diseases as to the re-diagnosis which was made of these cases after they were admitted to hospital. The table sets out the number of cases admitted under each disease heading in the year 1940 and gives a classification of the disease headings under which they fall after re-diagnosis.

CASES ADMITTED AS

Corrected Diagnosis in Hospital	CASES ADMITTED AS																		
	Scarlet Fever	Do. (Imported)	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Do. (Imported)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Do. (Imported)	Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Chicken Pox	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Combined Infectious Diseases	Miscellaneous Diseases	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	3	—	7	1	—	6	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	59
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Measles ...	8	—	7	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	5	34
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Meningitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(other than C.S.F.)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Miscellaneous Diseases	32	—	171	7	21	19	—	38	—	—	2	—	2	12	2	24	1	—	331
Do. (Imported)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	46	1	191	9	26	29	1	85	26	1	2	1	2	12	5	26	17	20	500

Bacteriological Examinations.—Routine bacteriological work was done by the resident medical staff of the hospital and the media on which organisms were grown were prepared in the hospital laboratory. Virulence and typing of Diphtheria was carried out on behalf of the hospital at the Bacteriology Department of the Sheffield University.

Length of Periods of Hospital Treatment.—The table below gives particulars of the average number of days of stay of patients in hospital in regard to the ten years 1930 to 1939 and the year 1940.

TABLE XII.—*Average length of Hospital Treatment per Case.*

DISEASE	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Average 10 years 1930-1939	1940
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Scarlet Fever ...	40·09	43·35	39·6	36·51	34·77	31·75	32·42	33·49	34·42	35·52	36·19	32·22
Diphtheria ...	50·94	57·69	56·51	43·3	42·51	47·84	48·75	50·83	44·98	49·29	49·26	44·84
Enteric Fever ...	38·92	61·43	46·2	80·2	24·5	51·75	44·62	43·77	36·33	60·07	48·78	49·91
Measles ...	39·48	45·2	40·93	276·5	27·5	22·38	22·85	19·52	28·76	20·20	*29·65	13·57
Pneumonia ...	30·54	35·55	34·65	30·71	34·68	30·27	26·33	25·96	27·50	28·78	30·50	22·70
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	48·52	44·3	46·89	48·68	20·24	20·92	31·63	25·92	30·50	—	24·79
Radium Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18·43	—	28·35
Military Infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13·12	—	17·64
E.M.S. Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27·47
All other Diseases ...	29·94	37·21	31·5	28·16	29·02	25·87	25·11	19·75	20·87	24·58	27·20	21·56
Total (all Diseases)	39·81	43·24	39·91	35·98	35·73	37·05	38·92	39·27	35·69	37·00	38·26	29·28

* This average covers 9 years only, the year 1933 being ignored owing to the fact that only two cases were treated in that year, these being kept in Hospital for 212 and 341 days respectively because of severe complications.

Daily Average Number of Patients Treated.—The following table sets out the daily average number of patients who were treated in the Lodge Moor Infectious Diseases Hospital in each of the ten years from 1931 to 1940 inclusive. The table also shows the highest and the lowest number of patients who were under treatment in any one day in each year.

TABLE XIII.—*Daily Average Number of Patients in the City Fever Hospitals.
ten years 1931 to 1940.*

YEAR	Daily Average Number of Patients			Lodge Moor Hospital	
	Lodge Moor Hospital	Rednires Camp	Dart Square (Small Pox Contacts)	Highest number in Hospital in any one day	Lowest number in Hospital in any one day
1931 ...	234·32	4·05	0·72	299	157
1932 ...	243·30	—	—	320	176
1933 ...	311·93	—	—	484	210
1934 ...	369·80	—	—	561	268
1935 ...	410·51	—	—	545	284
1936 ...	391·51	—	—	459	281
1937 ...	297·21	—	—	409	190
1938 ...	295·34	—	—	415	214
1939 ...	232·35	—	—	297	181
1940 ...	245·87	—	—	404	167

CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

By JAMES CLARK, M.D., CH.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The normal complement of beds at this hospital at 31st December, 1940, totalled 886 and consisted of an aggregate of 784 medical or surgical beds ; 86 maternity (lying-in) beds and 16 ante-natal beds. The number of patients admitted to the hospital in the year 1940 and the total number treated are shown in Table XIV below ; the number of discharges and deaths and the number remaining in hospital at the end of the year are shown in Table XV.

TABLE XIV.—*Admissions and Births—Year 1940.*

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1939.. .. .	87	173	110	370
Admitted from Town	2256	3901	1526	7683
Admitted from Fir Vale House .. .	53	34	1	88
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital .. .	1	13	6	20
Admitted from Children's Homes .. .	—	—	9	9
BIRTHS	—	—	1468	1468
TOTAL ADMITTED AND BORN.. ..	2310	3948	3010	9268
TOTAL TREATED DURING 1940 ..	2397	4121	3120	9638

TABLE XV.—*Discharges and Deaths—Year 1940.*

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Discharged to Town	1705	3554	2856	8115
Discharged to Fir Vale House	123	81	3	207
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital .. .	14	25	1	40
Discharged to Children's Homes	—	—	16	16
DEATHS	468	338	149	955
Total Discharged and Died	2310	3998	3025	9333
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1940	87	123	95	305

The total admissions and births was 9,268, a decrease of 290 on last year. The average daily number under treatment was 481 as against 567 in 1939. The highest daily number was 664 on the 18th March, and the lowest number was 303 on the 25th December. The average duration of treatment was 18·26 days, as against 20·31 in 1939. This figure is the lowest on record for the hospital. One patient has remained in hospital throughout the whole year.

Throughout the whole year the normal work of the hospital was very much upset by war-time conditions. Beds had to be retained for possible air raid casualties, which were, fortunately, comparatively few until the major attacks on the City in the middle of December. Prior to that, however, the instructions from the Ministry compelled us to close all top floor wards. This was necessitated owing to the grave risks to bedridden patients from fire in the case of enemy attack. Further, all our verandah beds had to be closed down as they were unsafe owing to the fact that they were under glass roofs and largely surrounded by glass. The number of beds available was in the end considerably less than half the normal when all these factors are taken into consideration.

In spite of these defects, however, the number of admissions and births was considerably over 9,000. This has only been possible by a quicker turnover of patients as is shown by the reduction in the average duration of stay. Patients have had to be sent home by ambulance at the earliest moment, for convalescence. I am glad to report that, so far as I am aware, no patient has suffered on account of this system of premature discharge.

The only department of the hospital working to full capacity was the Maternity Unit, but after the major attacks in December, the beds there had, for safety's sake, to be reduced practically to half.

The number of air raid casualties dealt with was much less than anticipated and during the whole year 119 were treated, the great majority of these being the result of the two heavy attacks in December.

In spite of the severe restriction on admissions, no genuine emergency was refused. A great many chronic sick and infirm patients could not possibly be accommodated, as the beds at the Nether Edge Hospital and at Fir Vale House were permanently full.

The table which follows gives a classification under disease groups of the patients who were discharged from hospital during the year.

TABLE XVI.—*Discharges in the Year 1940—Classification of Diseases.*

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	177
Cancer and other Tumours	150
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	116
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	28
Chronic Poisoning—alcoholism	4
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	175
„ „ Circulatory System	350
„ „ Respiratory System	901
„ „ Digestive System	1,062
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	347
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	2,307
„ the Skin and Cellular Tissues	528
„ „ Bones and Organs of Locomotion	66
Congenital Malformations	15
Diseases of Early Infancy	1,495
Injuries and Violence	527
Ill-Defined Diseases	130
Total	<u>8,378</u>

DEATHS.

During the year 955 patients died in the hospital, a decrease of 126 from last year. This decrease is entirely due to the smaller number of patients treated. The following list shows the deaths from the commoner diseases during the last three years :—

	1938	1939	1940
Arterio Sclerosis	216	147	89
Bronchitis	75	82	123
Lobar Pneumonia	92	69	58
Broncho-pneumonia	86	97	134
Valvular Disease of the Heart	42	36	42
Malignant Disease	166	158	75

The causes of death in the year 1940 are classified under disease groups in the table which follows :—

TABLE XVII.—*Causes of Death—Year 1940.*

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	23
Cancer and other Tumours	77
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	6
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	5
„ „ Nervous System and Sense Organs	69
„ „ Circulatory System	195
„ „ Respiratory System	329
„ „ Digestive System	63
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	47
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	6
„ Skin and Cellular Tissues	10
„ Bones and Organs of Locomotion	2
Congenital Malformations	9
Diseases of Early Infancy	59
Deaths from Violence	55
Total	<u>955</u>

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work in the Medical Wards was much the same as in former years, although the total number dealt with was smaller. There were 306 cases of lobar pneumonia and 450 cases of broncho-pneumonia treated to a conclusion during the year, a total of 756. This figure shows an increase of 26 on the previous year.

There was no serious epidemic during the year. There was an outbreak of measles, but this was to be expected as there had been relative immunity since the year 1938.

The number of cases of scabies has shown a very marked increase, especially during the latter part of the year. This increase was widespread throughout the country.

The following is an extract from a Report by Dr. K. J. G. Milne, the Resident Physician :—

The work of the Medical Department continued without interruption in the Medical Wards and in the Medical Out-Patient Clinic. All acute cases were accepted for admission and full treatment and investigations were maintained throughout the year. On 1st April, 1940, blocks 5 and 6 were taken over for medical cases and, in exchange, block 2 was handed over to the Surgical Department. All wards were in use until the late Autumn, when the state of emergency necessitated blocks 5 and 8 being reserved for wartime casualties. At the end of the year the upper floors of each ward were placed out of active use, so that pressure on the medical beds became acute.

As in previous years, new drugs have been introduced and the specialised care of pneumonia has been continued with satisfactory results. It is, however, only with some difficulty that the treatment of diseases by diet has been maintained. The restrictions of food control have made some foods impossible to obtain and suitable alternatives have been scarce. The existence of a dietetic kitchen would have greatly minimised the deficiencies experienced and there can be little doubt that the establishment of such a kitchen under the control of a trained dietitian is essential if progress is to be made in the provision of dietetic treatment.

The number of out-patients who attended the Medical Out-Patient Clinic increased still further. 89 diabetic patients attended these clinics in the year ended 31st March, 1941, as against 84 in the previous year; similarly the number of patients who attended suffering from Pernicious Anæmia was 61 as against 55 in the previous year.

The restriction of food control falls particularly heavily on out-patients who are dependent on diet alone for treatment and much work has been done to assist these patients with their war-time problems. The Diabetic Clinic (an important part of the medical out-patient work) offers, through the Diabetic Association, a day and night emergency service to diabetic travellers and evacuees arriving in Sheffield and finding themselves without available treatment.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the necessity of keeping empty beds available for possible air raid casualties, there was a great reduction in the number of waiting list cases admitted and consequently there was less surgical work done during the year than in a normal year. There was, however, a considerable increase in emergency surgery, which helped to make up for the falling-off in routine work.

As radium was not used in the hospital owing to war risks there was a considerable reduction in the number of cases of malignant disease treated.

The total number of operations performed in the hospital was 2,535, an increase of 60 from 1939. This increase is accounted for by the larger number of operations performed in the Casualty Department of the hospital.

Details of operations are given in a summarised form in Table XVIII at the end of this sub-section of the Report.

The following is an extract from a Report by Mr. J. T. Chesterman, the Resident Surgeon :—

The general surgical work has fluctuated considerably during the past year and it is interesting to note that it has decreased in periods of crisis and increased during the intervals. The only part of the work which has steadily increased is that of the Fracture Clinic.

During the December intensive air-raids some 116 casualties were admitted and it was found that the pre-arranged schedule for admission and treatment worked satisfactorily.

In conclusion, I am glad to report that the Royal College of Surgeons of England have recognised the City General Hospital as a suitable institution for the surgical training for the final examination of their Fellowship Diploma.

TABLE XVIII.—Operations—Year 1940.

Abdominal Operations	378
Operations for Hernia	176
Amputations	18
Operations on Urinary Tract	113
" Male Genital Organs	54
" Female Generative Organs	474
" the Breast	37
" Bones and Joints	138
" Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest	342
Excisions	39
Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, etc.	88
Miscellaneous	212
Operations performed in the Casualty Department	466
Total	2535

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The total number of children treated during the year, including children born in the hospital, was 3,010 as against 3,058 in the year 1939, representing a decrease of 48. There was an increase of 39 in births, so that there was a decrease of 87 in children admitted. During the year the number of children taken into hospital was restricted owing to the fact that the hospital is situated in a target area and only acute emergencies have been dealt with.

Most of the infectious diseases were treated, but during the epidemic of measles it was quite impossible to admit uncomplicated cases.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

The following is an extract from a Report by Dr. W. J. Clancy, the Resident Obstetric Officer :—

1,549 women were confined in the hospital in the year 1940 as against 1,522 in 1939. There were 1,345 of these which were booked cases, who had attended the ante-natal clinic at least once, and 204 emergency cases. 792 of the total confinements were primiparae and 757 multiparae. There were 1,582 live births, of which 1,528 were legitimate and 54 illegitimate. 230 of the labours were premature as against 234 in the year 1939. Six women died who were treated in the maternity unit, one being a booked case and five emergency cases.

There were 91 still-births in the hospital in 1940 as against 99 in 1939, and 54 deaths of newly-born children in the maternity wards as against 60 in 1939. 250 children required to be artificially breast-fed during the year or to have the breast milk supplemented. There were 70 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital. 48 women were treated for Syphilis. There were no cases of pemphigus and none of ophthalmia neonatorum.

659 patients attended the ante-natal department in 1940, as against 1,042 in the year 1939 and the total number of attendances was 3,661 as against 11,432 in 1939. The number of emergencies was 204 as again 286 in 1939. A few of these were women who had simply neglected to make arrangements for their confinement, but the great majority were true emergencies. A very large number of women who attended the ante-natal clinic had to enter the hospital as in-patients for ante-natal treatment for such conditions as toxæmia, pyelitis and debility or for special examinations.

694 women attended at the post-natal clinic in 1940 and made a total of 720 attendances. In 1939 there were 844 women who attended and they made a total of 975 attendances.

The abnormal conditions associated with the war were a large contributory factor in the reduction in the numbers of patients attending the ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

As in previous years a great deal of the surgery amongst women comes under this heading, and details are given in the appropriate sections of Tables XVI and XVIII.

For the first time for several years, I have to report a decrease in the number of abortions. The figure for 1940 was 379, a decrease of 61 from 1939.

The number of infected cases was definitely fewer than usual and for the first time for over 20 years I have to report that there was no death from abortion in the hospital during 1940.

Surgical interference was necessary in 260 cases, a reduction of four from 1939.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Very few true cases of Venereal Disease were admitted again this year, and little comment is necessary. There was one case of Gonorrhœa and 11 cases of Syphilis. There were also 42 pregnant women treated for Syphilis in the Maternity Department. 1,630 Wassermann Tests and 113 Kahn Tests were carried out during the year, and 341 injections of Salvarsan substitutes were given.

MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of X-Ray work done during the year, the number of patients examined showing an increase of 668 from 1939 and the number of patients receiving therapeutic doses of X-Rays an increase of 33.

				1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Skiagrams	..	..	..	3,433	3,354	3,827	4,495
Treatments	..	..	..	398	488	295	328
Massage (1940)	..	..	..	..	No. of patients	82	
					Treatments	777	
Ultra-Violet Radiation (1940)	..	..	..	..	No. of patients	4	
					Treatments	28	

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The pathological work in the hospital was less than in former years, the number of investigations being 6,398 and showing a decrease of 2,148 from the 1939 figure.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

The work in the Casualty Department has kept up surprisingly well, considering the fact that the attendances at the various Out-Patient Clinics were reduced to the minimum. New patients treated in the Casualty Department were 6,359, an increase of 268 from the previous year.

The total attendances in the Out-Patient Department were 25,980, an increase of 286 from 1939. This figure includes attendances at the Medical and Surgical Out-Patient and Fracture Clinics.

The number of operations under anæsthesia in the Casualty Department during 1940 was 466.

NURSING STAFF.

The Preliminary Nursing School established last year has proved a great success. There are always more suitable candidates applying than we can possibly take in and at the end of the year there were 21 pupils in the School.

The results of the examinations, both of the General Nursing Council and of the Central Midwives Board, have been satisfactory, and during the year 30 candidates passed the examination and were placed on the register of the Nursing Council and 44 nurses passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

SERVICE CASES.

401 Service patients were admitted to the hospital during the year. They were either sick or injured and were from local units, none being admitted from overseas.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

There were 115 air raid casualties admitted to the hospital, mostly during the last month of the year. In addition to these, there were a large number of slightly injured people, who only required out-patient treatment in the Casualty Department.

ALMONER'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of assessment and collection of payments due from patients in the City General and Nether Edge Hospitals, was carried out in the Almoner's office as in the past. In-patients and out-patients alike are assisted by the Almoner in many ways in their personal, domestic and other problems, and through the medium of the after-care service, advice and help is available to all patients at the conclusion of the period of hospital treatment.

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

The hospital was able to carry on perfectly normally up to the night of the 12/13th December, when during the first major air attack on the City the hospital was so gravely damaged that evacuation had to be carried out. Considering the severity of the damage it is extremely fortunate that only five people were killed and two died of injuries. I wish to place on record the fact that the whole staff behaved in a most wonderful way during the attack, assisting in rescuing patients from damaged buildings while bombs were falling and showing the greatest courage in very trying circumstances. I am happy to be able to record that no member of the staff sustained the slightest injury during the attack.

In view of the temporary closing of beds, owing to the above circumstances, the particulars of the normal complement of beds at this hospital are given as at 12th December, 1940, in order to preserve the conformity of records. This accommodation consisted of a total of 637 beds, comprising 498 beds for chronic sick or infirm patients; 87 tuberculosis beds; 44 maternity (lying-in) beds and 8 ante-natal beds.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1940 was 2,468. This number includes 81 evacuees from Lowestoft and district in July and 130 from London hospitals in October. In addition 143 temporary evacuees from London were housed for two nights and medically examined before transfer to reception areas. The admissions are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	..	..	Men	..		
			Women	..	166	
			Children	..	141	
					<hr/>	307
Maternity Patients	..	..	Women	..	732	
			Children born	..	654	
					<hr/>	1,386
General Medical Patients	..	..	Men	..	63	
			Women	..	96	
					<hr/>	159
					<hr/>	
Total Local Admissions	..	..				1,852
Lowestoft, London Hospitals, and temporary London Evacuees						354
						<hr/>
Total of All Admissions	..	..				2,206
						<hr/>

The average daily number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 362. 205 patients died in hospital and 2,191 were discharged.

The deaths are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	..	..	Men	..	—	
			Women	..	10	
					<hr/>	10
Maternity Patients	..	..	Women	..	2	
			Children	..	11	
					<hr/>	13
General Medical Patients	..	..	Men	..	61	
			Women	..	92	
					<hr/>	153
Lowestoft Evacuees	..	..	Women	..		15
London Evacuees	..	..	Men	..	5	
			Women	..	9	
					<hr/>	14
					<hr/>	
Total Number of Deaths	..					205
						<hr/>

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The three principal Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at 31st December 1940 were the City Centre at Orchard Place and the Firth Park and Manor Centres. The Manor Centre, another modern clinic comparable with the Orchard Place and Firth Park Centres, was opened on 1st April, 1940. At the end of the year there were also seven subsidiary Centres covering the extent of the City as enumerated in the pages which follow.

An aggregate of 6,108 women attended during the year at the ante-natal clinics provided by the Council at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and at the City General Hospital. This compares with an aggregate of 5,885 women who attended in the year 1939. 1,088 women attended the ante-natal clinic at the Jessop Hospital for Women during the year as against 1,296 in 1939.

There were 13,199 children under five years of age who attended the various Infant Welfare Clinics during the year 1940, the figure for the year 1939 being 13,065.

As regards the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, the midwives directly employed by the Council attended a total of 2,228 confinements as Midwives and 864 as Maternity Nurses in the year 1940. The three midwives engaged by the Jessop Hospital for Women attended, under arrangements with the Council, 142 midwifery cases. In 1939 the Council's midwives attended 2,174 midwifery cases and 983 maternity nursing cases and the Jessop Hospital midwives 191 midwifery cases. In the wartime evacuation arrangements there were 80 expectant mothers who were living in vulnerable districts who elected to leave the City for their confinements. They were transferred to maternity hospitals in the Retford and Loughborough districts.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Compulsory notification of births is a requirement under the Public Health Act, 1936. 7,825 live births and 316 still births, making a total of 8,141 births, were notified in the year 1940. These births were attended as follows :—

At Home—

By private Medical Practitioners..	..	..	..	..	1,549	
By Midwives	..	..	..	..	2,886	
					4,435	

In Nursing Homes	380
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

In Municipal Hospitals—

City General Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	1,559	
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	684	
					2,243	

In Voluntary Hospitals—

Jessop Hospital for Women	..	..	..	..	1,036	
Firth Auxiliary Hospital	..	..	..	..	47	
					1,083	
					8,141	

It should be explained that the obligation to notify relates to all births occurring in the City, whether amongst Sheffield residents or otherwise, and that the foregoing figures therefore contain a certain proportion of births relating to cases where the mother was only temporarily resident in the City.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visitors made a total of 88,979 visits during the year. A summary of these visits is given in the table which follows :—

TABLE XIX.—*Summary of Visits of Health Visitors during the year 1940.*

							Number of Visits.
Infants under 1 year—First visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,483	
Subsequent visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	13,043	
							20,526
Infants between one and five years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		40,715
Nursed-out children (Child Life Protection) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		93
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		2,237
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		41
Ex-hospital cases <i>re</i> after care .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		—
Expectant Mothers—First visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,027	
Subsequent visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,295	
							3,322
Post-Natal Cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		164
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		280
Midwives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		193
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,889	
Surgical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,081	
							8,970
School Complaints .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		3
Houses let-in-lodgings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		1
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		3,515
Other reasons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		8,919
							88,979
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

MATERNITY CLINICS.

(REPORT BY ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B., Ch.B., Senior Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer).

In the year 1940 the number of expectant mothers attending the Municipal Clinics was approximately 60 per cent of the expectant mothers of the City.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to attendances at the ante-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1940. The figures include certain cases transferred to the ante-natal clinic at the City General Hospital. Information regarding attendances at the Hospital Clinic will be found in the appropriate section of the Report.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre	Total New Cases	Total Attendances of all Cases	*No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	4,871	14,675	1,004	15
Firth Park	11	4,029	351	11
Manor	6	2,740	199	14
(from 1-4-40)				
Woodhouse	—	128	49	3
Mansfield Road	—	673	44	15
(Closed 31-3-40)				
Carbrook	—	3,300	229	14
Abbeydale	—	3,010	202	15
Walkley	—	953	69	14
Burngreave	—	1,888	102	19
School Road	—	212	22	10
(Closed 30-5-40)				
Hillsborough	—	3,765	201	19
Shearwood Road	—	99	10	10
(Closed 29-3-40)				
TOTAL	4,888	35,472	2,482	—

* In certain instances these are part sessions only, relating to combined ante-natal and infant welfare clinics.

Comparative figures of new cases and attendances at the ante-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the last five years are given in the following statement :—

Year.					New Cases.	Total Attendances of all Cases.	
1936	..	..	..	..	3,500	..	19,655
1937	..	..	..	..	4,460	..	24,318
1938	..	..	..	..	5,077	..	29,466
1939	..	..	..	..	4,842	..	26,600
1940	..	..	..	..	4,888	..	35,472

Post-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to the attendance at the post-natal clinic at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1940. They are exclusive of the post-natal clinic at the City General Hospital which is dealt with in the appropriate section of the Report.

ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre			Total New Cases	Total Attendances of all Cases	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	..	..	75	237	111	2
Firth Park	..	..	29	63	32	2
Manor	..	..	—	2	2	1
			104	302	145	—

Birth Control Clinic.—6 new cases attended the Birth Control Clinic during the year and made a total of 11 attendances. 10 consultations were held and instructions were given and appliances issued.

Laboratory Tests.—A total of 5,026 specimens were submitted from the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1940 for examination at the Department of Bacteriology at the Sheffield University or in the laboratory at Firth Auxiliary Hospital. 4,757 of these were specimens sent for the Wassermann test. Commencing on 1st October, 1939, a Wassermann test was carried out in respect of all patients attending the ante-natal clinics at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. In the 15 months from 1st October, 1939, to 31st December, 1940, there were 5,739 Wassermann tests carried out, 35 of these, or 6.1 per 1,000, were positive and immediate arrangements were made for treatment in all these cases at the City General Hospital.

Maternity Patients and Hospital Treatment.—In addition to patients sent to the City General Hospital and Nether Edge Maternity Hospital for ante-natal treatment when necessary, and for confinement, 44 patients from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Orchard Place, were referred to other clinics and hospitals for investigation and treatment.

In addition, 321 patients from Orchard Place, 14 from Firth Park and 6 from Manor Maternity and Child Welfare Centres received dental treatment from the School Clinic.

Expectant Mothers—Care of Children.—A scheme commenced in November, 1935, provides for the admission of young children to the Sheffield Children's Homes in cases where there is difficulty in making other arrangements for the children during the confinement and lying-in period of the mother, or where the mother has to be admitted to hospital for ante-natal treatment. During the year 1940 there were 101 children from 40 families admitted to the Homes under these arrangements.

NETHER EDGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There were 731 patients admitted to this hospital in the year 1940. 648 women were confined in the hospital (382 primiparae and 266 multiparae) as against 709 in 1939. 121 patients underwent ante-natal treatment at the hospital, 36 for toxæmia of pregnancy, 35 for diseases associated with pregnancy and 50 for conditions associated with the foetus.

The 648 confinements resulted in the following types of delivery :—normal 600, breech 18, forceps 28, miscarriages 2. Labour was induced in 54 cases.

There were 651 live births (including 26 premature births) as against 705 (including 37 premature births) in 1939. There were 15 instances of twins and there were 2 maternal deaths. Stillbirths numbered 10 as against 19 in 1939, and neo-natal deaths 11 as against 7 in 1939. There were 30 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital and all recovered except one patient who died of pulmonary embolism following thrombophlebitis of both legs. There were no case of pemphigus but there was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum which resulted in complete recovery.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

A total of 111,973 attendances were made during the year 1940 at the Infant Welfare Clinics. 99,232 of these were made at infant consultations and 12,741 at the various treatment clinics. Details of these attendances are given below.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.	Infant Consultations.		Orthopædic Consultations.		Total Attendances.	Number of Sessions.	Average Attendances per Session.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.			
Orchard Place	12,747	6,569	219	1,927	21,462	640	34
Firth Park	9,937	8,182	22	854	18,995	896	21
Manor	6,352	4,053	32	439	10,876	606	18
(from 1-4-40).							
Woodhouse	1,108	890	—	—	1,998	52	38
Handsworth	2,917	1,361	—	—	4,278	128	33
Mansfield Rd.	904	760	—	—	1,664	60	28
(Closed 31-3-40).							
Carbrook	6,410	2,142	—	—	8,552	206	42
Abbeydale	6,422	3,449	—	—	9,871	310	32
Walkley	3,548	1,867	—	—	5,415	177	31
Burngreave	2,867	1,217	—	—	4,084	109	37
School Road	786	501	—	—	1,287	41	31
(Closed 30-5-40).							
Hillsborough	7,032	3,373	—	—	10,405	248	42
Shearwood Rd.	226	119	—	—	345	35	10
(Closed 29-3-40).							
TOTALS	61,256	34,483	273	3,220	99,232	3,508	—

ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CLINICS.

Centre.	Minor Ailments.		Orthopædic.		Ultra Violet Ray.		Totals.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	
Orchard Place ..	528	78	794	2,767	39	2,497	6,703
Firth Park ..	973	703	148	1,234	2	759	3,819
Manor ..	450	675	77	927	—	90	2,219
TOTALS ..	1,951	1,456	1,019	4,928	41	3,346	12,741

A total of 6,073 new cases attended during the year 1940 at the Infant and Orthopædic Consultations as shown below :—

NEW CASES ATTENDING INFANT AND ORTHOPÆDIC CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.					Under 1 yr.		Over 1 yr.	Totals.
					Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.		
Orchard Place .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,019	..	208	2,227
Firth Park .. .. .	..	..	..	..	674	..	106	780
Manor (Com. 1-4-40) ..	..	..	..	..	479	..	97	576
Woodhouse .. .. .	..	..	..	..	93	..	9	102
Handsworth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	157	..	23	180
Mansfield Road (closed 31-3-40) ..	..	..	..	..	77	..	9	86
Carbrook .. .. .	..	..	..	..	450	..	58	508
Abbeydale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	476	..	51	527
Walkley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	172	..	38	210
Burngreave .. .. .	..	..	..	..	183	..	10	193
School Road (closed 30-5-40) ..	..	..	..	..	52	..	5	57
Hillsborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	539	..	72	611
Shearwood Road (closed 29-3-40) ..	..	..	..	..	14	..	2	16
					5,385	..	688	6,073

Particulars follow of the total attendances of all cases and also of the number of new cases which attended in each of the past five years at all consultations and treatment clinics :—

Year.					Total Attendances of all cases.	Total of New Cases attending.
1936 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100,132	5,144
1937 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	103,573	5,374
1938 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	111,817	5,749
1939 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	117,936	5,919
1940 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	111,973	6,073

830 of the children who attended at the Centres during the year were referred by the medical staff for treatment at municipal and voluntary hospitals or treatment clinics.

Dried Milk and Other Foods.—At the Orchard Place Centre (including the subsidiary Centres) there were 299,757 lbs. of dried milk and other foods distributed during the year, as compared with 327,017 lbs. in 1939. At Firth Park Centre, in addition, there were 60,199 lbs. distributed as against 67,264 lbs. in 1939. 31,668 lbs. were distributed from Manor Centre in nine months of working in 1940.

National Dried Milk.—In addition to the ordinary supplies of dried milk, the distribution of National Dried Milk was undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Food at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. From September, 1940, to the end of the year there were 6,121 lbs. distributed at the Orchard Place Centre (including the subsidiary Centres), 925 lbs. at Firth Park Centre and 2,067 lbs. at Manor Centre.

Minor Ailments.—At the Minor Ailments Clinic at Orchard Place 265 children received treatment and made 606 attendances; at Firth Park 416 children received treatment, making a total of 1,676 attendances, and at Manor Centre 239 children received treatment, making a total of 1,125 attendances.

TREATMENT OF RICKETS AND OTHER ORTHOPÆDIC CONDITIONS.

King Edward VII Hospital, Rivelin.—During 1940 there were 46 non-tuberculous patients who completed treatment in King Edward VII Hospital. After discharge from hospital all children with non-tuberculous orthopædic conditions were kept under supervision and given treatment at the Orthopædic Treatment Clinics of the Child Welfare Centres.

Orthopædic Consultation Clinics.—These clinics are held at the Orchard Place, Firth Park and Manor Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. During 1940, the attendances at the three clinics were 2,146 at Orchard Place, 876 at Firth Park, and 471 at Manor Centre, making a total of 3,493. There were 302 new patients at the Orchard Place clinic, 51 at Firth Park and 70 at Manor, making a total of 423.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinics.—Ultra violet ray clinics were held on four half days weekly for the first six months and two half days weekly for the second six months at Orchard Place, and on two mornings weekly at the Firth Park and Manor Centres. The attendances at these clinics were 2,536 at Orchard Place, 761 at Firth Park and 90 at Manor, making a total of 3,387. New cases totalled 86 at Orchard Place, 37 at Firth Park and 7 at Manor, or 130 in all.

Orthopædic Treatment Clinics.—During 1940 these clinics were held at Orchard Place on nine half days weekly, and at Firth Park and Manor on four half days weekly. The attendances numbered 3,561 at Orchard Place, 1,382 at Firth Park, and 1,004 at Manor, making a total during the year of 5,947. 371 patients were treated and 176 of these were new cases. The clinics are under the direction of the Medical Superintendent of the King Edward VII Hospital, and a Sister experienced in orthopædic treatment and two fully qualified masseuses are in attendance. All patients are kept under observation in their homes by the Health Visitors and are also seen periodically by the Medical Superintendent.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 17 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1940 and one case which was notified in the previous year was still under treatment in 1940. As regards the treatment of these 17 cases the results were that the vision was unimpaired in all instances. As regards one case which was notified prior to the year 1940, whose treatment was completed in 1940, the result was that the vision was unimpaired.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, any person who undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of children under the age of nine years must give notice of the fact to the Local Authority. The Health Visitors are appointed Child Protection Visitors and in this capacity made 82 visits during the year 1940.

The following particulars are extracted from the Register of these nursed-out children :—

Number of children on the Register at 1st January, 1940	..	..	24
New cases added to the Register during the year	..	..	5
Cases removed from the Register during the year	..	..	9
Number of children on the Register at 31st December, 1940	..	..	20

The nine children who were removed from the Register during the year were taken off for the following reasons :—three became nine years old, two removed from the district, and four returned to their own homes.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—At the end of the year 1940 there were 37 Domiciliary Midwives directly employed by the Council. Patients applying for the services of Municipal Midwives to attend in the capacity of midwife are encouraged to keep under supervision at the ante-natal clinic at one of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Where abnormalities necessitating hospital treatment arise during the ante-natal period the engagement of the domiciliary midwife is cancelled and arrangements are made with the patient for her admission to a bed in the maternity section of either the City General Hospital or Nether Edge Hospital.

The following statement gives particulars of the engagements of municipal midwives in the year 1940 :—

	Engagements as MIDWIFE	MATERNITY NURSE	TOTAL
Cases attended and nursed at home	2,180	854	3,034
Cases attended at home for confinement but transferred to hospital after delivery	46	9	55
Cases taken by Nursing Association Midwife for Municipal Midwife	2	1	3
Total cases delivered at home	2,228	864	3,092
Cases where midwife was in attendance ante-natally but patient was transferred to Hospital before delivery	73	57	130
Cancelled Cases—			
For admission to Hospital	115	15	130
For other reasons	50	20	70
TOTAL of original engagements	2,466	956	3,422

The Midwives visit patients ante-natally and for fourteen days after delivery. During the year 1940 they made 9,240 visits to ante-natal patients and 55,742 visits to lying-in mothers. They also assisted at a total of 671 infant or ante-natal sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year.

General Domiciliary Midwifery.—At the end of the year 1940, there were 63 trained midwives, inclusive of Municipal Midwives, who were in practice in the City. There were 704 cases in which medical aid was summoned by midwives during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There were no applications received during the year for the registration of new premises as Maternity and Nursing Homes in the City. No registrations were cancelled during the year but three Registered Homes closed. There are four premises, these being voluntary Hospitals, which are exempt from registration. No exemptions, other than these, were applied for during the year. There were 16 Nursing Homes on the register at 31st December, 1940.

DAY NURSERIES AND HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The following are details in respect of the year 1940 relating to the Day Nursery in Beet Street, which is administered by a voluntary organisation, and St. Agatha's Church of England hostel, which comes under the heading of a home for mothers and babies :—

THE DAY NURSERY, BEET STREET.—This Nursery undertakes the care of young children, during the day, when the mothers are out at work or temporarily laid aside through sickness. Children are accepted up to the age of five years and there is accommodation for 40 children. A small daily charge is made to the mothers to assist in defraying the cost of feeding the children.

ST. AGATHA'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOSTEL.—Situated in Burngreave Road. A Home for unmarried expectant mothers; it has an accommodation of 13 beds. After the confinements, which take place in hospital, the mothers return to the Home with their babies for a short period until the necessary arrangements are made for the care of the baby and for the mother to resume work.

The Salvation Army Home, at Kenwood Park Road, admits various classes of cases including homeless children and girls who are lacking adequate control. The Sheffield Branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes also accepts homeless children.

Unmarried expectant mothers are, where it is necessary, admitted to the Council's Public Assistance Institution at Firvale House, and homeless children are admitted into the Sheffield Children's Homes, which are also administered by the Council.

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN.

The service in Sheffield relating to the maintenance of poor children apart from their parents is carried out at Fulwood Cottage Homes, with its annexe at Thornsett Lodge, and by the boarding out of children with foster parents. In addition a certain number of Sheffield children are maintained in Institutions outside the City and a small number are boarded out in other areas.

Thornsett Lodge, which was acquired shortly after the outbreak of War in 1939 and which at 31st December of that year accommodated 52 children, was temporarily closed in September 1940 in compliance with a special request from the military authorities relating to the locality in which this institution was situated.

A total of 291 children were accommodated in Fulwood Homes at 31st December, 1940. In addition there were 106 children who were boarded out with foster parents in the City, 35 Sheffield children maintained in institutions in other parts of the country and seven Sheffield children boarded out in other areas.

HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the Sheffield Queen Victoria District Nursing Association. In the year 1940 the nurses of this organisation attended a total of 660 cases of notifiable and other diseases, 105 of them being children under five years of age and 555 patients of five years of age or over. These nurses made a total of 16,600 visits during the year, 9,341 of these visits being to cases of Cancer, 2,560 to cases of Pneumonia and 2,657 to cases of Tuberculosis.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

By H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.H.P., Clinical Tuberculosis Officer
and Medical Superintendent of City Sanatoria.

There were 672 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year 1940. To this must be added 19 non-notified deaths, thus bringing the total of new notifications in the year to 691 as against 633 in 1939. In 297 of the 691 cases there were tubercle bacilli found in the sputum. The total number of notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at 31st December, 1940, was 5,829 and of these cases there were 1,243, including ten children under 15 years of age, who were infectious cases. 608 of the 691 cases which were notified in 1940 were examined by the medical staff of the Dispensary prior to notification. 83 cases were not examined—27 because they were undergoing institutional treatment elsewhere than in a municipal sanatorium at the time of notification, 26 because they did not desire treatment and 30 because they died either prior to or within fourteen days after being notified.

The table which follows gives particulars of the numbers of new cases of Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis in 1940 and of the deaths classified in age periods and according to sex. Information relating to attack rates and death rates will be found in the Vital Statistics section of this Report.

TABLE XX.—*Tuberculosis—Notifications and Deaths in the year 1940.*

Age Periods	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS					
	Notifications			Deaths			Notifications			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
— 1	2	1	3	..	1	1	2	5	7	5	1	6
— 5	6	16	22	..	..	..	18	14	32	8	5	13
—10	28	30	58	..	..	..	27	12	39	4	4	8
—15	18	17	35	1	3	4	15	8	23	1	2	3
—20	48	54	102	8	14	22	9	6	15	1	2	3
—25	40	54	94	20	35	55	8	5	13	2	2	4
—35	78	60	138	37	43	80	6	10	16	3	2	5
—45	56	34	90	49	17	66	4	5	9	2	4	6
—55	48	9	57	50	8	58	1	3	4	1	1	2
—65	61	11	72	46	11	57	..	2	2	..	..	..
+65	15	5	20	16	7	23	1	4	5	..	2	2
Totals ..	400	291	*691	227	139	366	91	74	*165	27	25	52

* Includes non-notified deaths.

Attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.—Owing to the conditions of the black-out it was found necessary, shortly after war commenced, to discontinue one of the two evening sessions which it had been customary to hold at the Dispensary for the benefit of patients who were at work during the day. The one remaining evening session was held each Tuesday from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The total number of attendances of patients at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in the year 1940 was 24,025, a figure which excludes 1,809 attendances of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis who came to the Dispensary for ultra violet light treatment. 5,126 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs attended the Dispensary during the year for treatment and supervision and the attendances of these cases numbered 15,908. At 31st December, 1940, there was a total of 4,382 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who remained under treatment at the Dispensary and in addition 1,447 who were under general supervision.

Diagnosis of Suspects and Contacts—Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—There were 2,486 patients who were referred to the Dispensary in the year 1940 as suspects, in order that a diagnosis might be made to ascertain whether they were suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, 1,636 of them were sent by private medical practitioners, 96 by the School Medical Department, 61 came from General Hospitals, 46 were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the remaining 647 from Services' Medical Boards, Military units and various other sources. 2,427 of these suspects were retained for observation or treatment and 59 were found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 5,381 attendances at the Dispensary were made during the year by these suspects and in addition 74 similar cases were examined at home in personal consultation with private medical practitioners.

1,170 contacts from the homes of notified cases were examined at the Dispensary during the year. 479 of these contacts were retained for further observation or for treatment and the remainder were discharged as there was no evidence of Tuberculosis.

608 of the 691 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in the year 1940, or 88 per cent, were made as the outcome of previous examinations of patients who had been referred to the Dispensary as suspects or contacts. The following table gives details of the examinations of suspects and contacts in 1940.

TABLE XXI.—*Tuberculosis of the Lungs—Examination of Suspects and Contacts in the year 1940.*

Sex and Age Periods	Examination of Suspects			Examination of Contacts		
	Number Examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous	Number Examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous
Under 5 Years—						
Males	26	23	3	39	21	18
Females	29	27	2	54	26	28
Totals	(55)	(50)	(5)	(93)	(47)	(46)
5 Years and Under 15 Years						
Males	140	129	11	159	73	86
Females	111	102	9	150	73	77
Totals	(251)	(231)	(20)	(309)	(146)	(163)
15 Years and Over—						
Males	1506	1480	26	305	103	202
Females	674	666	8	463	183	280
Totals	(2,180)	(2,146)	(34)	(768)	(286)	(482)
GRAND TOTALS	2,486	2,427	59	1,170	479	691

Treatment of School Children.—The services of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst school children continued in close co-operation with the School Medical Department, 6,348 attendances at the Dispensary were made by school children in 1940 and of these there were 4,088 attendances by notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 2,260 by cases under observation. Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum of two school children during the year and their names were removed from the school registers.

Examination of Sputa.—2,968 specimens of sputa were examined during the year—2,380 at the Dispensary and 588 at Crinicar Lane Sanatorium. 947 of the specimens were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-Ray Examinations.—3,283 skiagrams were taken during the year and in addition there were 1,268 screen examinations.

Visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors and Health Visitors.—The Dispensary Tuberculosis Inspectors made a total of 5,467 visits, chiefly to the homes of tuberculous patients, during the year. 5,163 of these visits were for Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 304 for other forms of Tuberculosis. In addition the staff of Health Visitors made 7,889 visits. Details of these visits are as follows :—

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs :—

Investigating new cases	723
Periodic revisits to positive cases	1,313
Disinfecting after patients had removed	78
Disinfecting after admissions to hospital	824
Disinfecting after deaths	177
Other visits for general investigation	2,048
	<hr/>
	5,163

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Investigating new cases	174
Other visits for general investigation	130
	<hr/>
	304

Total visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors 5,467

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Tuberculosis (All Forms) :—

In regard to notified cases	7,354
Re home conditions upon discharge from sanatoria	535
	<hr/>
	7,889

Total visits by Health Visitors 7,889

Re-Housing of Infectious Cases of Tuberculosis.—This scheme, which commenced in 1928 and by which arrangements are made to rehouse certain infectious cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs on the Corporation Estates, continued in operation, although on a reduced scale owing to war conditions, throughout the year 1940. The families of eight patients were rehoused during the year as against 30 in 1939. At 31st December, 1940, there were 114 families living on the Estates under the specially assisted conditions of tenancy and a further 81 families where the special conditions had terminated and they remained in the Corporation houses as ordinary tenants.

After-Care.—The organisation for Tuberculosis after-care is administered through the Tuberculosis Dispensary. 31 beds, with mattresses, were loaned in the year 1940 to infectious cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who were unable to provide for themselves a separate bed at their homes. In all there were 152 beds out on loan at 31st December, 1940. Bed clothing is also loaned to certain patients and there were 32 sets of bed clothing lent in the year 1940.

CITY SANATORIA.

During 1940 it was found necessary to re-open some of the accommodation for treatment of Tuberculosis which had been closed since the outbreak of War. In February, 1940, the Boys' Ward of 35 beds and the Women's Ward of 52 beds at Nether Edge Sanatorium were re-opened. In the intensive air raids which occurred in December, 1940, however, Nether Edge Sanatorium and Commonsides Sanatorium were damaged and these Wards had to be temporarily closed for repairs, and remained closed at the end of the year. For the purpose of continuity of records the details of the accommodation provided at the Sanatoria are therefore given as at 12th December, before the first of the intensive raids. These details are as follows :—

Sanatorium	Men	Number of beds provided for			Total beds provided (at 12-12-40)
		Women	Boys	Girls	
Crimicar Lane ..	104	—	—	—	104
Commonside ..	—	39	—	—	39
Winter Street ..	44	30	17	17	108
Nether Edge ..	—	52	35	—	87
Totals	148	121	52	17	338

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—An aggregate of 1,248 patients were admitted to the four Sanatoria during the year, either for treatment for Tuberculosis of the Lungs or as observation cases. 537 were men, 435 women and 276 children. 375 of these patients were admitted for observation, 299 were early cases of the disease, 415 were at an intermediate stage and 159 were advanced cases. 574 patients were sputum positive. There were 164 deaths in the Sanatoria in 1940.

Detailed information in regard to admissions, discharges and deaths is given in the table below :—

TABLE XXII.—*City Sanatoria—Admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., in the year 1940.*

SANATORIUM	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1939	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1940
CRIMICAR LANE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	74	335	253	63	93
Boys	—	2	2	—	—
COMMONSIDE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Females	33	124	132	25	—
Girls	2	2	4	—	—
WINTER STREET HOSPITAL—					
Adult Males	16	202	153	34	31
Adult Females	37	145	145	30	7
Boys	16	11	23	—	4
Girls	13	120	103	2	28
NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	—	—	—	—	—
Adult Females	—	166	156	10	—
Boys	—	141	141	—	—
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
	191	1,248	1,112	164	163

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

By C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgical Tuberculosis Officer and
Medical Superintendent of King Edward VII Hospital.

There were 154 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year 1940, to which must be added 11 non-notified deaths so that the total of the new notifications in 1940 was 165. The table which follows gives a classification of the types of these cases and a similar classification of the 52 deaths which occurred during the year. Information relating to the attack rates and death rates of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (Other Forms of Tuberculosis) will be found in the Vital Statistics section of this Report.

TABLE XXIII.—*Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—Classification of Cases
and Deaths in the year 1940.*

Classification	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths
Meningeal	18	23
Abdominal	17	8
Genito-Urinary System	7	4
Bones and Joints	52	3
Skin	1	—
Others	70	14
Totals	*165	52

*Includes non-notified deaths.

Institutional Treatment.—Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated in King Edward VII Hospital, the normal accommodation of which at 31st December, 1940, was 123 beds. Although a proportion of this bed complement was set apart as Emergency hospital accommodation, no casualties were admitted to these beds during the year. In order to leave accommodation free in case it should be needed for war casualties a number of children were evacuated, as in the year 1939, to hospitals in “safe” areas. Patients discharged after treatment in the hospital in the year 1940 totalled 137 and 93 of them were suffering from tuberculosis of bones or joints. Adult cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints were treated in Winter Street Hospital.

Out-Patient Supervision.—Out-patients continued to attend the clinic at the Tuberculosis Dispensary as in previous years and these patients made a total of 3,800 attendances during the year 1940. New cases attending this clinic during the year, numbered 250, of whom 212 were retained for treatment—39 men, 38 women, 86 boys and 49 girls. In addition the attendances for ultra-violet light treatment at the Dispensary numbered 1,809.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Arrangements are in operation, under the provisions of the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations 1916, for the treatment of out-patients and of in-patients where necessary, at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres which are established at the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital and the Jessop Hospital for Women. Particulars follow of the total number of persons treated and the attendances of out-patients at these Centres during the year 1940 :—

TABLE XXIV.—Persons treated and attendances of Out-patients at the separate Venereal Disease Treatment Centres during the year 1940.

Treatment Centre	Persons treated			Attendances of Out-patients		
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Totals	Sheffield Residents	From other Areas	Totals
Royal Infirmary ...	542	84	626	8,069	1,493	9,562
Royal Hospital ...	439	133	572	6,230	480	6,710
Jessop Hospital ...	421	108	529	4,410	1,643	6,053
Totals ...	1,402	325	*1,727	18,709	3,616	22,325

* Includes In-patients

Information is given in the table below relating to the aggregate number of persons treated and the aggregate of the attendances of out-patients at the Treatment Centres in the past five years together with yearly totals of in-patient days of treatment. It will be noted from the table that there is a decrease from the year 1939 in the total persons treated and also a decrease in the attendances at the out-patient clinics. The total of in-patient days of treatment is slightly higher than in 1939 :—

TABLE XXV.—Venereal Disease Treatment Centres—total persons treated ; attendances of Out-patients ; In-patient days of treatment ; years 1936 to 1940.

Year	Persons treated (including In-patients)			Attendances of Out-patients	In-patient days of treatment
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Total		
1936 ...	1,718	316	2,034	38,574	2,754
1937 ...	1,595	324	1,919	36,214	1,633
1938 ...	1,606	377	1,983	33,098	2,410
1939 ...	1,539	372	1,911	25,022	2,225
1940 ...	1,402	325	1,727	22,325	2,290

The following table gives particulars of new cases treated in intervals of five years from 1919—the first complete year after the inception of the scheme—until 1934 and thereafter in separate years until the year 1940 :—

TABLE XXVI.—*Persons treated for the first time at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres, in quinquennia from 1919 to 1934 and in each year from 1935 to 1940.*

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal Conditions or Undiagnosed		TOTALS	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1919	758	558	21	—	882	201	97	274	1758	1033
1924	283	198	—	—	588	76	64	194	935	468
1929	188	154	—	—	572	57	66	218	826	429
1934	147	101	—	—	414	63	151	191	712	355
1935	128	123	—	—	403	90	148	137	679	350
1936	132	77	—	—	351	80	195	123	678	280
1937	118	90	—	—	362	78	207	118	687	286
1938	150	102	—	—	357	64	253	129	760	295
1939	152	123	3	—	329	70	245	127	729	320
1940	152	119	—	—	257	105	208	117	617	341

In the table below are given particulars of pathological examinations made during the past five years in the laboratory of the Sheffield University of specimens sent for diagnostic purposes by treatment centres, hospitals and other institutions and by private medical practitioners. In addition the medical officers of the three Venereal Disease Treatment Centres made an aggregate of 106 microscopical examinations of specimens for Syphilis, 675 for Gonorrhœa and an aggregate of 1,465 other examinations for the diagnosis of Venereal Disease.

TABLE XXVII.—*Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations carried out at the Sheffield University during each year since 1936.*

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS.				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Microscopical Detection of Spirochetes—					
Treatment Centres	—	—	2	2	—
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	—	5	5	5	5
Microscopical Detection of Gonococci—					
Treatment Centres	1,321	1,085	845	827	623
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	2,265	2,454	2,615	2,486	2,243
For Wassermann Reaction—					
1. Treatment Centres—					
(a) Serum	1,297	1,292	1,420	1,241	1,272
(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	38	43	90	287	44
2. Hospitals, Institutions & Private Practitioners					
(a) Serum	5,240	5,563	7,208	7,706	11,235
(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	631	598	675	373	522
Other Tests for Syphilis—					
Treatment Centres	—	—	—	—	17
Hospitals, Institutions & Private Practitioners ..	—	—	—	10	74
Other Gonococcal Tests—					
Treatment Centres	—	98	148	163	158
Hospitals, Institutions & Private Practitioners ..	3	32	59	120	107
TOTALS	10,795	11,170	13,067	13,220	16,300

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

At 31st December, 1940, there were 32 District Medical Officers engaged in the administration of Poor Law Medical Out-Relief, and with one exception these appointments were all held on a part-time basis by general practitioners.

The aggregate of the Surgery Consultations and home visits recorded by the District Medical Officers in respect of the year 1940 was 76,433, which corresponds to a figure of 107,184 for the year 1939.

At the end of the year there were 141 local establishments upon the list of chemists who were authorised to dispense the prescriptions of the District Medical Officers and the terms governing this dispensing are almost identical with those which obtain in the National Health Insurance Dispensing Services.

VACCINATION.

Particulars are given in the table below regarding the vaccination of children whose births were registered in the period of five years from 1935 to 1939. The year 1939 is the latest year for which complete figures are available.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Return as to the Vaccination of children whose births were registered in the City during the five years 1935 to 1939.*

YEAR	Number of Births Registered	Number of successful Vaccinations	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Number of conscientious objections	Died unvaccinated	Vaccination Postponed	Pending, Not Accounted for and Removals	PERCENTAGES OF BIRTHS	
									Vaccinated successfully	Exempted by conscientious objections
1935 ..	8,017	2,866	32	—	4,333	349	92	345	35·7	54·0
1936 ..	8,282	2,842	57	—	4,590	390	89	314	34·3	55·4
1937 ..	8,362	2,733	60	—	4,797	366	109	297	32·7	57·4
1938 ..	8,582	2,702	38	—	4,993	356	152	341	31·5	58·2
1939 ..	8,540	2,635	46	—	4,932	327	104	496	30·9	57·8

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

The greater part of the pathological and bacteriological work to assist in the diagnosis of infectious and other disease is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the Departments of Pathology and Bacteriology of the University of Sheffield and the bacteriological examination of milk is also done at the University. Particulars relating to the examinations made at the University for the Committee for the year 1940 are given below under the several headings :—

Particulars of Examinations.										Number of Examina- tions.	
Specimens for—											
Diphtheria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,300
Typhoid Fever, etc.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,143
Milk	{	for the presence of the Tubercle bacillus				..	..	..	..	525
		for the presence of the bacillus Coli				..	..	..	..	211
		for the bacterial Count				..	..	..	..	211
Diphtheria virulence tests and other special examinations								1,837
Total of examinations enumerated above								8,227

In the Venereal Disease section of the Report are given the numbers and other particulars of the various examinations carried out at the University and at the Venereal Disease Treatment Centres for the diagnosis of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.

Certain bacteriological examinations were undertaken during the year at the City General Hospital and at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Microscopical examinations of sputa were made by the staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Reductase test was carried out in the Department in regard to a certain number of samples of designated milk. Information regarding these various examinations is given in the appropriate sections of the Report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Cases of Non-Infectious Disease and Accidents.—The bulk of the Ambulance Services of the City relating to the provision of transport for cases of non-infectious disease and accident cases are provided by the Central Ambulance Service, which is established at the Ambulance Station in Corporation Street. The Sheffield Hospitals Council co-operates in the scheme in conjunction with the Health and Watch Committees of the Sheffield City Council and the ambulances which belong to each of these bodies are housed at the Ambulance Station, their use being general to all the services. At 31st December, 1940, the fleet of ambulances at the Station consisted of 15 vehicles—ten from the Sheffield Hospitals Council, two from the Health Committee, and three from the Watch Committee. In addition to its normal functions in the year 1940, this fleet was utilised to combine with the fleet of the Civil Defence Ambulance Service in the period of intensive enemy air activity over the City in the later months of the year. In the air raid on the night of 12th December one vehicle of the Central Ambulance Service fleet was totally destroyed as a result of bombing and the driver and attendant lost their lives.

There are also a certain number of privately owned ambulances at the large works in the City, these being for service in regard to accidents and emergency cases.

Cases of Infectious Disease.—For the special requirements of cases of infectious disease there are certain ambulances which are not allocated to the Central Ambulance Service, but are stationed at the City Fever Hospitals. This fleet comprised four vehicles at the end of 1940.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The staff of General Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 55,010 visits to and inspections of dwelling-houses under the Public Health Act in the year 1940 for the investigation and abatement of nuisances, a considerable proportion of which were brought to the notice of the Department by complaints of tenants and a further 419 inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects under the Housing Acts. These visits and inspections related, in all, to a total of 12,146 houses. Visits of investigation in regard to infectious and other notifiable diseases and many other visits in the general sanitary administration of the City were also made by this staff during the year and details of these visits are to be found in Table XXX within this section of the Report.

Infectious Disease—Investigation and Disinfection.—The Sanitary Inspectors made 10,558 visits of investigation during the year at households where infectious or other notifiable disease had occurred. 2,821 homes were visited by the staff of the Disinfecting Station for the purpose of carrying out disinfection at the house on account of the occurrence of notifiable or other disease. Beds and bedding, the patients clothing and other articles which had been in contact with the patient were collected by the staff and taken away for disinfection by steam.

Treatment of Scabies.—Whenever a case of Scabies is brought to the notice of the department every effort is made to induce all the members of the family to undergo treatment at the Disinfecting Station. In the majority of cases the sulphur ointment method of treatment is used. A total of 3,046 persons, including 1,311 school children, attended for treatment in the year 1940, either as patients or as contacts. In all instances, whilst the treatment is being given, the personal clothing is disinfected by steam. In addition beds and bedding are collected from the homes and steam disinfected and this was done in regard to 1,323 families in the year 1940.

After treatment all cases are followed up by visits to the home by the Health Visitors.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—There were 209 persons who attended at the Disinfecting Station during the year for the eradication of lice. The majority were from common lodging houses or houses let-in-lodgings. A special bath and cleansing treatment was given in all these cases and the personal clothing and bedding were disinfected.

Cyanide Disinfestation and Removal of Household Effects.—The furniture and effects of 919 families who were removed from slum clearance areas to Corporation Housing Estates during the year 1940 were disinfested by cyanide gas in air-tight steel containers in order to eradicate bug-infestation, the beds and bedding being treated by steam disinfestation. In addition the furniture and effects of 48 families who were living in private houses which were bug-infested and who were removed to Corporation Estates were similarly treated. 1,294 members of these 967 families attended at the Disinfecting Station, where they were provided with baths and where their personal clothing was treated by steam disinfestation before they proceeded to their new dwellings.

As a complement to the disinfestation of furniture in sealed containers by cyanide, the disinfestation is also undertaken of certain Corporation houses which are found upon inspection to be infested with bugs. The form of cyanide used in house disinfestation is Zyklon B. During the year 1940 there were 44 Corporation houses disinfested, the beds and bedding in these cases, too, being treated by steam disinfestation.

All possible measures are taken, in the way of advice given by the Staff and by distributing literature, to educate tenants in preventing infestation by bugs.

The staff and transport of the Disinfesting Station were also utilized to remove the furniture and household effects of families whose homes were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable as a result of air raids. The furniture and effects of 305 households were removed by this staff during the year, either to the new homes to which the families were transferred or to and from private stores or Civil Defence Furniture Stores, a number of the latter being set up throughout the City. In addition several hundreds of similar removals were carried out by private contractors in conjunction with the Disinfesting Station before the end of 1940.

Testing of Drainage Systems.—4,438 smoke tests and 2,886 colour tests were applied during the year to drainage systems which were suspected of being defective. In certain instances the City Engineer's Department collaborated with the Sanitary Inspectors' staff in these tests. Where drains were found to be defective the Sanitary Inspectors supervised the works of repair or re-construction. 1,258 water tests were applied during the year to ascertain whether drains which had been relaid were satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.—The schemes for the conversion of privies into water closets, for the provision of one water closet for each house in the City and for the substitution of pail, trough and waste-water closets by pedestal water closets virtually reached the completion stage some years ago. In the year 1940 there were two privies, one pail closet, 27 trough closets, and two waste-water closets converted into pedestal water closets and ten additional pedestal water closets erected under the scheme for the provision of one water closet per house. A few privies and a few pail closets still remain and these are isolated ones, mostly situated in semi-rural districts where it has not been practicable to provide water closets owing to the fact that sewers are not reasonably available.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.—The Sanitary Inspectors visited houses let-in-lodgings periodically during the year in collaboration with the Health Visitors with a view to remedying defects which were found and ensuring that there was compliance with the Bye-laws.

Factories and Workplaces.—3,061 visits of inspection were made during the year to Factories and Workplaces in the exercise of powers under the Factories Act 1937 or the Public Health Act, 1936. As a result of these visits a total of 157 nuisances or defects were remedied.

Shops Act, 1934.—Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, concerns the health and comfort of employees in wholesale and retail shops, in warehouses or elsewhere in connection with wholesale or retail trade or business. The Section deals particularly with the ventilation, heating and lighting of these premises; the facilities for taking meals; the facilities for washing; and the facilities as to sanitary conveniences. As a result of action taken under this Section during the year, there were 19 instances where the shop-keepers or owners of the premises, who were not complying with one or other of the provisions of Section 10, took the necessary remedial measures. Four applications for exemption under this section were received during the year and all were approved.

Preserved Food—Preparation or Manufacture.—Five applications were received during the year for the registration of premises under the above heading and after investigation all were granted. 19 registered premises ceased to be used during the year for the purpose for which they had been registered. From 1st April, 1940, registration, hitherto a requirement under Section 54 of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1937, was made a requirement under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by an order of the Ministry of Health entitled the Sheffield (Food) Order, 1940.

Ice Cream—Sale, Manufacture, etc.—During the year 1940 there were two applications for the registration of premises intended to be used for the manufacture of ice cream for sale and both the premises were registered. 42 applications in regard to the sale only of ice cream were received and after investigation all these premises were registered. 47 premises ceased, during the year, to be used for the purpose for which they were registered. Eight of them had been registered for the manufacture of ice cream for sale and 39 for the sale only of ice cream. From 1st April, 1940, registration, hitherto a requirement under Section 54 of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1937, was made a requirement under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by an Order of the Minister of Health entitled the Sheffield (Food) Order, 1940.

Fish Friers' Premises.—At the end of the year 1940 there were 480 fish friers' premises in the City which were on the Register and one application for the registration of premises was received during the year. Registration was granted. 31 premises were removed from the Register—24 owing to the fact that they had been closed for over six months and seven because they were demolished as a result of enemy action.

Offensive Trades.—There were six premises on the Register of Offensive Trades at the end of the year. These were three premises used for Tripe Boiling and Tripe Dressing, two Rag and Bone Dealers' premises and one Rag Washing premises. All these premises were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that there was compliance with the Bye-laws.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are 46 premises in the City to which the above Acts apply and these are chiefly Upholsterers' and Bedding Manufacturers' establishments. There are no premises where rag flocks are manufactured. In every case where rag flocks were used they were obtained under a guarantee that they complied with the standard set forth in the Acts.

Canal Boats.—There were no registrations of Canal Boats in the City during the year 1940. The Canal Boats Inspectors paid 34 visits to the Canal and made 49 inspections of boats during the year, the object being to ensure that there was compliance with the statutory requirements. There were 94 persons living on board the boats at the time of the inspections. Five were children under 5 years of age; there were none between 5 and 14 years of age; and 89 were at ages over 14 years. 67 of these latter were males and 22 females. The average number of persons per boat was 1.91.

28 infringements were found relating to 20 inspections of boats. All necessary measures were taken in regard to these infringements and it was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year.

There were no cases of infectious disease upon any of the Canal Boats during the year, nor was it necessary to detain any boats for cleansing or disinfection.

Water Supply.—Throughout the year the supply of water was ample and of the highest quality. Owing to the war careful attention was paid to the provision of plant, training of personnel, and other measures to meet the conditions that would follow after heavy bombing. These measures were put to the test by the "blitzes" in December 1940, when, owing to the fracture of no less than 212 mains up to 26 inches in diameter, it was estimated that approximately 300,000 of the total water population of 700,000 were without a piped supply. By the use of water tank lorries, standpipes and other means, the Corporation Waterworks was able to afford a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water for everyone. The strict care taken to ensure the sterilisation of all the supplies before and after the air raids was amply repaid in the freedom from water-borne diseases, which might easily have followed the pollution of the supplies by infiltration from drains and sewers damaged at the same time as the mains.

711 samples of water were taken from consumers' taps during the year for examination and 97.6 per cent of them were found to have no bacillus coli present in 100 millilitres.

Smoke Abatement.—The Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee, a regional Committee with full statutory powers for smoke abatement, functions in regard to the five administrative areas of the City of Sheffield, Rotherham County Borough, Stocksbridge and Rawmarsh Urban Districts and Rotherham Rural District.

The activities of the Committee in the year 1940, so far as they relate to the City of Sheffield, are briefly outlined below.

Action under the Public Health Act, 1936.—Normal work under the Public Health Act was suspended upon the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939. By January, 1940, however, the pollution of the atmosphere in the east end of the City had increased to such an extent that the Committee thought it necessary to continue with a modified control. This continued until June of that year when the Ministry of Health issued directions which resulted in the relaxing of all control of smoke emission. The particulars which are available of the observations which were made of smoke emissions in the year 1940 thus relate to a six months period only. They are as follows:—

Number of Chimney observations recorded	2,269
„ minutes excessive smoke emitted	5,475
Average minutes excessive smoke emitted per half hour recorded	2.4
Number of complaints of excessive smoke dealt with	25
„ Advisory visits	284
„ Intimation Notices served	123
„ Abatement Notices served	36

Atmospheric Pollution.—The recording of the extent of the atmospheric pollution continued throughout the whole of the year 1940. There are three fixed gauges established in Sheffield for the purpose of measuring atmospheric pollution and these are stationed at Attercliffe, Surrey Street and Nether Green. In addition there are two mobile gauges which further assist in ascertaining the variation of the pollution deposits in the City. One of these was stationed at Manor in the year 1940 and the other at Dore. The averages of the monthly deposits of solid matter in tons per square mile at these five stations during the year were as follows:—Attercliffe 33.71 tons, Surrey Street 27.26 tons, Nether Green 8.97 tons, Manor 17.69 tons and Dore 9.31 tons.

The table which follows gives information in regard to the averages of the monthly deposits of solid matter at the fixed collecting stations in the five years 1936 to 1940 together with the highest monthly deposit at each station in those years :—

TABLE XXIX.—*Solid Matter deposited at the fixed Sheffield Collecting Stations, five years 1936 to 1940.*

Year	TONS OF SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED PER SQUARE MILE.					
	ATTERCLIFFE		SURREY STREET		NETHER GREEN	
	Average Deposit per Month	Highest Monthly Deposit	Average Deposit per Month	Highest Monthly Deposit	Average Deposit per Month	Highest Monthly Deposit
1936	29·27	61·69	26·07	39·68	9·36	14·00
1937	33·09	42·31	31·75	53·27	11·88	33·81
1938	30·79	45·97	23·02	38·21	8·68	14·27
1939	32·03	40·27	23·34	48·34	9·01	13·17
1940	33·71	40·95	27·26	56·24	8·97	16·72

Sulphur Determination.—Daily Records for determining the quantity of sulphur in the atmosphere are taken by the lead peroxide method at four stations. The daily averages for the year 1940 of the number of milligrams of sulphur per 100 square centimetres were as follows :—Handsworth 2·16 m.g., Surrey Street 2·79 m.g., Dore 0·92 m.g., and Manor 2·70 m.g.

Additional Recordings by the volumetric method are taken at the Surrey Street station and these showed for the year a daily average of 0·2 parts of sulphur per million parts of the atmosphere.

Summary of Visits, etc., of Sanitary Inspectors.—In the table below are given, in summarised form, particulars of the visits and general work of the staff of Sanitary Inspectors in the year 1940 :—

TABLE XXX.—*Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1940.*

1. Dwelling-houses affected by nuisances. —	
(a) Number of Houses	12,143
(b) Number of Inspections	7,072
2. Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains	4,438
3. Number of Water Tests applied to Drains	1,258
4. Number of Colour Tests applied to Drains	2,886
5. Visits to Work in progress	10,504
6. Miscellaneous Visits	37,434
7. Interviews with Owners or Representatives	1,199
8. Dwelling-houses where Nuisances abated	7,691
9. Yards paved	51
10. Visits for Zymotic Diseases	10,558
11. Visits re Overcrowding	69
12. Visits for Disinfection of Premises	112
13. Visits re Disinfestation of Houses	3,114
14. Visits to Cowsheds	1,081
15. Visits to Dairies	2,031
16. Visits to Butchers' Shops	4,277
17. Visits to Offensive Trades	134
18. Visits to Fried Fish Shops	993
19. Visits to Potted Meat Premises etc.	368
20. Visits to Ice Cream Premises	482
21. Visits re Shops Acts	311
22. Rag Flock Acts—Premises visited	23
23. Notices served (a) Statutory	852
(b) Informal	4,802
24. Proceedings ordered, special resolutions, Summons Lists, etc.	465
25. Proceedings taken	10
26. Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	1,960
27. Visits re Billeting	4,587

HOUSING.

As was stated in the 1939 Report the progress of the Slum Clearance Scheme was halted upon the outbreak of war in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health. Certain information is recorded, however, in regard to the demolition of dwelling-houses which took place in the year 1940, and also in regard to what will probably prove to be the last of the rehousing of displaced tenants under this scheme for the period of the War.

Demolition of Houses.—A total of 221 houses which were in Slum Clearance Areas or were scheduled as individual unfit houses were demolished or rendered unusable as dwelling-houses in the year 1940, the great majority being demolished but a few converted into Works' premises. It should also be explained that a considerable proportion of these 221 houses were destroyed or partially destroyed by enemy air attacks.

Rehousing of Displaced Tenants.—The tenants of 486 houses, mostly from slum Clearance Areas but a few from individual unfit houses, were rehoused by the Council upon Corporation Estates during the year. Tenants from 27 other unfit houses found their own accommodation elsewhere than on Corporation Estates. At 31st December, 1940, an aggregate of 47,498 persons had been rehoused on Corporation Estates in the City as a result of action which had been taken since the inception of the Slum Clearance Schemes.

Overcrowding.—The alleviation of overcrowding in any very considerable degree was rendered impracticable after the suspension of building operations shortly after the outbreak of war. As regards Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936, there were 113 cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1940 and six new cases of overcrowding were reported. At the end of the year there were 3,928 families in the City which were known to be living under overcrowded conditions and the total number of persons in these families, that is the equivalent number of persons under the Act, was 22,051.

Erection of Dwelling-houses.—The City Engineer has furnished information relating to the building of dwelling-houses in the City. The figures relate to a year which ends on 31st March. 855 new dwelling-houses were erected in the year ended 31st March, 1941, as against 3,324 in the year ended 31st March, 1940. The approximate total number of houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1940, was 150,179.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses.—All inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects, under the Public Health or Housing Acts, are made by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors and 12,146 houses were inspected during the year 1940. 6,152 houses at which there had been defects were rendered fit during the year as a result of informal action which had been taken by the Department. Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act as regards 2,556 houses, requiring defects to be remedied.

Tables of Housing Statistics.—As a conclusion to this section of the Report there are given certain tables of Housing Statistics. These are Table XXXI, being general statistics in regard to Housing, and Tables XXXII and XXXIII which relate to action which was taken under the Housing Acts in 1940 and in past years in regard to unfit houses in clearance areas and individual unfit houses respectively.

TABLE XXXI.—*Housing Statistics of the year 1940.*

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	12,146
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	* 7,488
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	6,152
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners.. .. .	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2,556
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners.. .. .	1,570
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	23

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3,928
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	3,928
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent No.)	22,051
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	113
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent No.)	717
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—

*A proportion of these inspections relate to visits to blocks of houses affected by nuisances.

TABLE XXXII.—Housing Acts, 1930 and 1936.—Clearance Areas. Summary of Work Done.

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH		PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S INSPECTORS						VACATION OF HOUSES AND RE-HOUSING OF DISPLACED TENANTS				No. of Houses Demol'd or Abolished
	No. of Areas involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Areas for which Inquiries were held	Total No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Orders were confirmed	No. of Houses changed from "Pink " to "Grey " on plan	No. of Houses Excluded from Orders	No. of Houses purchased by Corpor-ation for Demolit'n and for which Orders were rescinded	No. of Houses vacant when Orders made	No. of Houses from which displaced tenants were re-housed by the Corpora-tion	No. of Houses from which tenants found their own Accom-mo-dation	Total No. of Houses vacated	
1930 (from 1st October)....	17	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931	—	—	17	394	290	3	18	83	12	—	—	12	—
1932	7	435	7	435	—	—	—	—	5	298	32	335	88
1933	16	906	10	635	593	—	35	—	5	254	8	267	377
1934	67	3238	34	1636	1439	4	32	—	16	899	98	1013	857
1935	93	4558	67	3401	2437	19	38	—	17	764	23	804	776
1936	67	3239	65	3030	3730	2	86	—	40	1311	81	1432	1109
1937	125	5378	66	3232	2676	7	26	7	39	2087	136	2262	2101
1938	166	3908	40	3174	3995	4	32	—	41	2051*	176	2268	2456
1939	65	752	105	2372	1207	6	15	—	45	1808	122	1975	1677
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469	24	493	195
TOTALS	623	22808	411	18309	16367	45	282	90	220	9941	700	10861	9636

NOTES.

1.—The Minister of Health's decision had not been received at the year end with regard to 39 areas for which Public Inquiries had been held. These involved

2.—Public Inquiries had not been held by the end of the year in the case of 210 areas for which Official Representations had been made by the Medical Officer of Health. These involved

No. of Houses for which Orders had been confirmed by the Minister of Health and the Tenants of which were awaiting Re-housing on 31st December, 1940.

5506

1529 Houses

4477 Houses

* This figure includes 8 houses from which tenants have been rehoused before Order confirmed by Minister of Health.

TABLE XXXIII.—Housing Act 1930—Section 19 } Individual Unfit Houses. Summary of Work Done.
Housing Act 1936—Section 11 }

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH					VACATION OF HOUSES AND REHOUSING OF DISPLACED PERSONS				NUMBER OF HOUSES ABOLISHED OR DEMOLISHED				REMARKS
	No. of Properties involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Representations withdrawn	No. of Houses for which Demolition Orders made	No. of Houses accepted for converting to Works, etc.	No. of Houses from which Tenants have been rehoused by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which Tenants have found own Accommodation	No. of Houses which were Vacant when Orders made or Schemes Accepted	Total No. of Houses Vacated	For which Completed for converting to Works, etc.	In compliance with Demolition Orders	After Representation but without Demolition Order being made	TOTAL	
1930 (From 1st October only)	17	48	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Representations under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, in regard to the closing of a small number of individual unfit dwellings are additional to the figures included in this table.
1931 ...	47	230	1	206	21	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
1932 ...	13	52	—	52	6	110	52†	6	168	7	98	7	112	
1933 ...	25	95	—	77	15	101	21	2	124	1	89	—	90	
1934 ...	49	151	2	98	28	100	24	5	129	23	154	10	187	
1935 ...	63	177	3	87	43	150	13	7	170	36	124	—	160	
1936 ...	57	398	3	335	58	162	13†	15	190	32	74	1	107	
1937 ...	50	399	—	312	39	247	34	9	290	28	122	—	150	
1938 ...	37	427	—	134	38	351*	19	14	384	21	354	—	375	
1939 ...	15	56	1	427	11	399†	16	5	420	6	616	4	626	
1940 ...	1	12	—	12	—	17	3	—	20	5	18	3	26	
Totals ...	374	2045	19	1740	259	1637	196	63	1896	159	1649	25	1833	

NOTES.—There were 67 houses for which Demolition Orders had been issued where the tenants still remained in occupation at 31st December, 1940, and a further 41 where schemes had been approved, but were awaiting carrying out, for the converting of the houses into works or other business premises and the tenants still remained in occupation at the end of 1940.

Since the inception of the scheme there have been two instances where Demolition Orders have been quashed upon appeal to the County Court by the owners.

† Includes 7 houses in 1932 and 1 house in 1936 from which the tenants found their own accommodation and which were demolished voluntarily after proceedings commenced, but before Demolition Orders were made.

* Includes 3 houses from which the tenants were rehoused, owing to the dangerous condition of the houses, before Demolition Orders were made.

‡ Includes 1 house from which the tenants were rehoused before the Demolition Order was made.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The daily average consumption of milk in Sheffield during the year 1940 was 28,000 gallons, which represents 0·45 pints per head of the population. This 28,000 gallons consisted of 3,515 gallons produced in the City and 24,485 gallons conveyed to the City from other areas.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

It will be seen from the table which follows that of the total of 1,082 formal and informal samples of milk and other food commodities which were taken during the year there were 97, or 9·97 per cent, which proved to be adulterated.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Results of Analyses of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 during the year 1940.*

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	832	425	54	340	13
Foreign body found in milk ..	1	—	—	1	—
Dried Full Cream Milk ..	1	—	—	1	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk (Unsweetened)	1	—	—	1	—
Milk Pudding (tinned)	1	—	—	1	—
Cream	5	—	—	5	—
“ Vitacream ”	2	—	1	—	1
Ice Cream	2	—	—	1	1
Avron Compound	1	—	—	—	1
Maple Cream Sandwich Spread	1	—	—	1	—
Butter	29	—	—	29	—
Nut Cream Butter	1	—	—	—	1
Margarine	15	—	—	14	1
Lard and Lard Compound ..	21	—	1	16	4
Cooking Fat	1	—	—	1	—
Dripping	3	—	—	3	—
Cheese	6	—	—	4	2
Real Fresh Cream Cake	1	—	—	—	1
Custard Powder	2	—	—	2	—
Sugar	1	—	—	—	1
Barley Sugar Syrup	1	—	—	1	—
Glucose	2	—	—	2	—
Coffee and Coffee and Chicory	20	—	—	20	—
Dried Egg	1	—	—	1	—
Egg Substitute Powder	2	—	—	2	—
Flour and Self-Raising Flour ..	2	—	—	2	—
Baking Powder	14	—	—	14	—
Preserves	6	—	—	6	—
Spirits	34	—	—	34	—
Drugs	5	—	—	4	1
Pepper	6	—	—	6	—
Peas (tinned)	3	—	—	3	—
Confectionery	3	—	—	3	—
Yeast	1	—	—	1	—
Curry Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Sausage	31	—	1	22	8
Potted Meat and Paste	20	—	2	15	3
Tinned Meat	3	—	—	3	—
TOTALS	1,082	425	59	560	38

The results of the legal proceedings which were taken during the year are given in the following statement :—

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Penalties Imposed.</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Selling Milk containing added water (eleven cases).. .. . (Total fines)	33	12	0
„ „ deficient in milk fat (two cases) („)	9	0	0
„ Potted Meat containing starch (Fine)	1	0	0
„ Lard which was a lard substitute („)	2	14	0
Filling milk bottles in the street („)	2	0	0

In addition one case of selling sausages deficient in meat, one of refusal to sell a sample of milk and one of selling “Vitacream,” which contained a fat foreign to milk were dismissed. The defendants were ordered to pay costs in the first two cases and were awarded costs amounting to £5 5s. 0d. in the last case. Warnings were given in eight cases of milk fat deficiency, four of preservatives in sausages, and one of margarine mixed with cream.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.—In the table which follows will be found particulars relating to the 500 bulk samples of raw milk which were taken during the year in order that the biological test might be applied. Tubercle bacilli proved to be present in 50, or 10 per cent of the samples.

TABLE XXXV.—*Results of Biological Tests of Bulk samples of Milk taken during the year 1940.*

Source of Sample	Number of Milk Samples taken.	Results of Tests.		Percentage Tuberculous.	Number of Cows slaughtered.
		Free.	Tuberculous.		
City of Sheffield	116	105	11	9.48	* 8
Yorkshire West Riding	216	199	17	7.87	14
Derbyshire	168	146	22	13.09	18
Totals	500	450	50	10.00	40

* In addition to these 8 cows from Sheffield farms which were subsequently slaughtered as a result of the initial action in taking bulk samples of milk, there were 22 cows from Sheffield farms which were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, upon being found by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture to be in a tuberculous condition.

PRODUCTION OF CLEAN MILK.—During the year, 116 samples were taken of raw milk which had been produced within the City. These samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Reductase Test and 97 of them, or 83.6 per cent, proved satisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—Particulars are given below regarding the various types of milk, graded as a result of this Order, which were retailed in the City during the year :—

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (CERTIFIED).—Approximately 140 gallons of this milk were sold in the City daily during the year. One City farm produced 35 gallons and 105 gallons were produced at four farms situated outside the area.

ACCREDITED MILK.—The daily sale of Accredited Milk in the City during the year was approximately 917 gallons. 550 gallons were produced at eleven City farms and 367 gallons at nine outside farms.

PASTEURISED MILK.—Three firms are licensed for the pasteurising of milk in Sheffield and the daily average of the sale of this milk in 1940 was 14,643 gallons, which represents 52.3 per cent of the total supply of milk to the City.

Testing of Graded Milk.—Details of the various tests which were applied to Graded Milks during the year are given in the following Statement :—

Grade of Milk.				Nature of Test.	Number of Samples Tested.	Number of Samples which were satisfactory.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified)				Reductase	33	33	
Accredited Milk				„	249	209	
Pasteurised Milk				Bacterial Count	197	171	
„				Bacillus Coli	197	†147	
„				Phosphatase	164	162	

† No Bacillus Coli in a millilitre of the milk.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928; FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926; MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926; AND PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Inspections and visits were carried out under all the above acts and samples were taken in some cases.

MEAT INSPECTION.

(By the Veterinary Officer, R. E. HIRTES, M.R.C.V.S.)

Private Slaughterhouses.—There is one private slaughterhouse in the City. Only pigs are slaughtered there and 2,510 pigs were slaughtered in the year 1940. All were inspected by a Meat Inspector specially detailed for this duty. 56 part carcasses of pigs at this slaughterhouse, representing a total weight of 1,112 lbs., were found to be unfit for human consumption and were condemned.

Corporation Abattoir.—The carcass of every animal which is slaughtered for food at the Corporation Abattoir is examined by a qualified meat inspector and any carcass suspected of being diseased is taken to the Detention Room for a final decision. Inspections are also made of the majority of the animals whilst they are in the lairages awaiting slaughter. Any which are suspected of being diseased are taken to an Isolation Slaughterhouse where they are slaughtered and dressed in order that they may have no contact with the healthy animals. Animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order are kept under careful observation and there is also microscopical examination in all cases where anthrax is suspected.

237,543 animals of all kinds were slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir during the year, as against 195,777 in 1939, and 234,890 of them, as against 193,566 in 1939, were slaughtered by mechanical or electrical stunning. Oxen are stunned by captive bolt pistol and calves, sheep and pigs by the use of electrically charged stunning tongs. A certain number of horses were slaughtered for human consumption in 1940. Owing to the demand for horse flesh in war-time it was found necessary to make provision for suitable premises for the slaughter and inspection of horses and as a temporary measure it was arranged for the Isolation Slaughterhouse to be adapted for the purpose. At the same time permission was given by the Council for the erection of a special slaughterhouse for horses on land within the curtilage of the Abattoir. The table which follows gives details regarding all animals, including horses, which were slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1940 :—

TABLE XXXVI.—*Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City, year 1940.*

Where Slaughtered	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Abattoir Main Slaughterhalls	30,637	7,367	150,001	36,140	—	234,145
Do. (Jewish Method)	503	230	1,920	—	—	2,653
Isolation Slaughterhall ..	260	50	259	28	148	745
Totals (Abattoir) ..	31,400	7,647	152,180	36,168	148	237,543
Private Slaughterhouse ..	—	—	—	2,510	—	2,510
Grand Totals ..	31,400	7,647	152,180	38,678	148	240,053

Of the 240,053 animals slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1940 there were 624 whole carcasses found to be in a diseased condition and condemned and a further 1,796 carcasses some part of which was condemned. In the following table are given further particulars relating to carcasses and part carcasses which were condemned and separate information is shewn in regard to carcasses which were affected with Tuberculosis :—

TABLE XXXVII.—*Carcasses Inspected and Carcasses Condemned in the City in the year 1940.*

Class of Animal	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed and inspected	31,400	7,647	152,180	38,678	148	240,053
Affected with Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	183	27	2	67	—	279
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	482	13	—	971	—	1,466
Total affected with Tuberculosis ..	665	40	2	1,038	—	1,745
Affected with other disease—						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	28	76	193	48	—	345
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	41	12	159	118	—	330
Total affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	69	88	352	166	—	675

In order to overcome the difficulty of identifying meat which was on sale in the City and did not bear the official stamp of the Ministry of Health, a new Bye-law was introduced on 1st October, 1938, which ensured that all meat from animals killed outside the City, with the exception of frozen or salted meat or meat bearing the official stamp, is brought to the Abattoir for inspection. Particulars of the meat which was so brought to the Abattoir in the year 1940 are as follows :— 1,312 sides of beef with 582 offals ; 1,766 carcasses of mutton with 1,619 offals ; and 2,600 carcasses of pork with 2,124 offals.

Visits to the Private Slaughterhouse and to Markets, Butchers' Shops and other Premises.—158 visits were made to the private slaughterhouse and also 3,197 visits to Butchers' shops for the purpose of inspecting meat which was exposed for sale. In most cases where meat was condemned the butchers surrendered it to the Corporation voluntarily, but in one case it was necessary to obtain a Magistrate's Order to destroy the meat.

Food supplies at the wholesale fish and fruit markets, wholesale imported meat shops, wholesale provision premises, retail markets and railway sidings were inspected for soundness. 3,051 visits were made during the year and considerable quantities of poultry, game, fish, fruit and vegetables, provisions and canned goods were destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

Shellfish dealers were advised to purchase their supplies from the centres where the mussels have undergone purification. When consignments were received from other sources it was arranged, because of the danger of sewage pollution, to take samples of the mussels for examination.

Diseases of Animals Acts—Non-Veterinary Functions.—The non-veterinary functions under the Diseases of Animals Acts are administered by the local authority and the inspectors appointed for this purpose made 262 visits during the year 1940. Information is given below under the main headings of this work.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Orders.—The major provisions of these Orders are that all swine which are exposed for sale at markets are to be subjected to detention and isolation for a period of twenty-eight days after leaving the market. Licences to move the swine were issued at the Sheffield Corporation Abattoir and at Wadsley Bridge Live Stock Market and there was systematic visiting to ensure that the provisions of the Orders were observed.

Transit of Animals Orders.—The cleansing and disinfection of road vehicles used for the transportation of animals to the Corporation Abattoir and to and from Wadsley Bridge Livestock Market was done by the Corporation at a small charge to cover expenses. 524 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected during 1940.

Swine Fever.—In cases of Swine Fever it is the duty of the local authority to arrange for the disposal of the carcasses of infected pigs and also to carry out the necessary disinfection of all stys or premises which have housed the diseased animals. Only one case of Swine Fever was dealt with in this way during the year 1940.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.—The local authority is required to supervise the disinfection of the stalls or standings in which there have been cattle affected with Tuberculosis and disinfection was in all cases carried out satisfactorily during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the City during the year 1940.

Veterinary Supervision of Corporation Animals.—The Veterinary Officer is responsible for the care of the Corporation animals and 102 visits were paid in this connection in 1940. The health of the animals was good. All the cows in the herd of the Corporation farm at Longley Hall passed the tuberculin test prior to purchase.

Riding Establishments Act of 1939.—The Veterinary Officer carried out duties under the provisions of this Act and made periodic inspections of riding establishments. The five establishments in the City were visited at quarterly intervals.